









## Pole, Jailed As Spy, Freed By Warsaw

(Continued from Page 1)

General Jaruzelski and Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski. Also Monday, General Jaruzelski told the Communist Party Central Committee that Poland would toughen its laws to combat crime, mismanagement, corruption and other "negative phenomena."

"Following favorable changes in martial law, we are now seeing a recurrence, and even a slight intensification, of some negative phenomena, including criminal ones," he said.

The state-run media quoted him as saying that the party was attracting too few workers, young people and women to leadership posts. He gestured that this threatened to turn the party to the state of "kness and alienation from the people that caused the 1980 protests and the birth of the trade union Solidarity. The union was pressed under martial law, he was declared Dec. 13, 1981, nominally lifted last July.

Poland's laws, already tightened in the past two years, will be amended toward greater severity to combat "delinquency, and especially theft and profiteering, as well as social pathology of various kinds, for preventing wastefulness, mismanagement as well as excessive, unjustified profits," Jaruzelski said.

Meanwhile, a supporter of Father Mieczyslaw Nowak said Monday nine Poles were on a hunger strike in their church to protest the decision by Catholic authorities to transfer the popular priest, a J. backer of Solidarity, to a parish.

The priest, who declined to give his name, said he, three other and five women would fast. Father Nowak was reinstated in the parish of Ursus.

Joseph's Church in the Warsaw suburb of Ursus.

Polish prime minister, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, said last week that he promoted Father Nowak. On Monday, worshippers heckled one of Glemp's delegates who aided the decision at Mass. Glemp said the cardinal's decision was evidence of growing estrangement between the church and Communist authorities.

(AP, Reuters)

## Meese to Leave my Reserve before Hearings

(Los Angeles Times Service)

WASHINGTON — Edwin Meese, who has been nominated to the position of U.S. attorney general, has decided to give up his commission in the U.S. Army Reserve before Senate confirmation hearings on his nomination March 1.

Meese's promotion in 1981 to lieutenant colonel to colonel, a transfer from the inactive reserve six days before mandatory retirement, drew charges from an anti-officer that "undue influence" had been brought to bear. September, after a seven-month investigation, the army recommended against revoking the promotion of Mr. Meese, who is now a colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve, but found that there had been intentional irregularities in the promotion process.

An army inspector general found that some "procedures were violated or ignored," but that there was no evidence of design or intent.



John Glenn making his final plea for support before the Iowa Democratic Party caucuses. About 200 supporters attended the rally Sunday at Capital Square in Des Moines.

## Candidates Wrap Up Iowa Caucus Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

around the state, many of whom are anti-abortion activists.

Mr. Askew, who favors a constitutional amendment allowing Congress to set national standards on the availability of abortion, is counting on a heavy turnout of anti-abortion voters to meet his goal of a fourth-place finish.

The Iowa caucuses, the first vote test of the 1984 campaign, have a disproportionate influence in the early phase of the presidential campaign, and most of the Democratic candidates have invested heavily in the contest in order to leave the state, if not as a winner, at least as a political survivor.

Mr. Glenn is generally regarded as the candidate with the most to lose in Iowa. He was late putting together an organization, which is important in a caucus process that tends to be dominated by party activists.

In a television interview Sunday, Senator Glenn said "one of my biggest problems" has been the public image as an astronaut.

"The astronaut experience has overwhelmed other things," said Mr. Glenn, whose television commercials in the state have stressed his background as a Marine Corps fighter pilot, successful businessman and senator.

On the same television program, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson said in Washington that he could support Mr. Mondale as the party's presidential nominee but added that "certain conditions must be met."

Mr. Jackson, who has not made a serious effort in Iowa, said the conditions of his support would include a commitment by Mr. Mondale to eliminate the remaining barriers to black voter registration in the South and to shift the focus of U.S. foreign policy more to the Third World.

Before returning Saturday afternoon to Washington, Mr. Glenn criticized a poll by The Des Moines Register showing him in a statistical three-way tie with Mr. Cranston and Mr. Hart for second place. The sample, which has a 12-percent margin of error, was based on interviews with 66 Democrats who said they planned to vote in the caucuses.

Mr. Glenn said at a news conference: "I think when you have 99 counties and a sample of 66 people, I wouldn't think it would be considered in depth."

Mr. Hart, after appearing on a television interview program, left Des Moines for a series of meetings with his campaign workers around the state. During the interview, he rejected the suggestion of some national party leaders that the attacks he has been making on Mr. Mondale could help Mr. Reagan in the fall election.

President Reagan, ridiculing Democrats in general and Mr. Mondale in particular, declared Monday that it was his moral obligation to keep the "big spenders" out of power. The Associated Press reported from Waterloo, Iowa.

In his first political trip since he declared his intention Jan. 29 to seek re-election, the president used some of his harshest rhetoric to fight back against the Democrats.

"Let others appeal to greed and envy, pit group against group, treat people as helpless victims and seek to weaken our national defense," Mr. Reagan said.

In a reference to his decision to invade the tiny Caribbean nation of Grenada in October, which won wide approval in the polls, the president continued:

"Troops may have landed in Grenada, all right; they just wouldn't have been American troops. The Grenadians wouldn't have been applauding, and our American students might not have been saved."

Without ever mentioning the Democratic candidates by name, the president said they were the "last people who should be giving sermons about fairness and compassion," one of the Democrats' favorite anti-Reagan issues.

It was perhaps symbolic that Mr. Reagan and his political strategists chose Iowa to demonstrate that even though he is an incumbent with high popularity in the polls, he plans to campaign in 1984.

In 1980, Mr. Reagan spent little time campaigning in Iowa and lost the precinct caucuses to George Bush, now vice president. The vote, 30 percent to 33 percent, surprised Mr. Reagan and led to a change of campaign tactics.

## For Mondale, The Flush Of Victory

(United Press International)

EMMETTSBURG, Iowa — City residents buoyed the campaign hopes of Walter F. Mondale, giving the former vice president nearly twice as many "votes" as Senator John Glenn in an informal poll held hours before Monday's presidential caucuses.

Beginning at 7:30 A.M., a radio announcer read the names of presidential candidates over the air and 3,780 of Emmetsburg's 4,100 residents flushed their toilets to vote for their favorite man. Officials measured the water pressure drop to see who was the winner.

Mr. Mondale emerged with 1,755 votes, followed by Mr. Glenn with 945. Senator Gary Hart of Colorado finished third with 540 votes, followed by 405 each for Jesse L. Jackson and former Senator George McGovern of South Dakota.

## Poll of Iowans Shows Mondale Beating Reagan

(United Press International)

DES MOINES, Iowa — A poll by the Des Moines Register published Monday indicated a sharp drop in President Ronald Reagan's job-approval rating and indicated he would lose to former Vice President Walter F. Mondale if the presidential election were held now.

The poll suggested that only 40 percent of those surveyed approved of the way the president was doing his job, a 12-percentage point drop from the first of the year. Forty-three disapproved of the job Mr. Reagan was doing.

The Iowa poll, conducted last week, was based on 1,003 interviews with Iowans 18 years of age or older. Percentages based on the full poll sample are subject to a margin of error of plus or minus three percentage points.

The poll indicated that Mr. Reagan, who was running even with Mr. Mondale in Iowa last month, now trailed him by 14 points. If the election were held now, the poll indicated, Mr. Mondale would carry Iowa, 53 percent to 39 percent.

## Jackson Facing Persistent Questions Over Alleged Anti-Semitic Remarks

By Fay S. Joyce

(New York Times Service)

EUTAW, Alabama — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, who preaches the politics of reconciliation, is being persistently questioned about whether he has used derogatory terms in referring to Jews.

Mr. Jackson, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, has denied that he has made such remarks.

Mr. Jackson has been questioned several times by reporters about his reported use of anti-Semitic terms. The questions were prompted by a report in The Washington Post that, in conversations with reporters, Mr. Jackson had referred to Jews as "Hymies" and to New York as "Hymietown." It did not name any reporters who had heard Mr. Jackson make such a remark.

"Hymies" is a shortened version of Hyman, a surname, and is considered offensive by many Jews. Sunday, in an appearance on the CBS News program "Face the Nation," Mr. Jackson denied the charge. He said: "It simply is not true, and I think that the accuser ought to come forth."

After the program, he said of the article and of a critical editorial that followed on Saturday: "It's almost as if there's an attempt to hound us on this question."

"It's not my standard operating procedure to refer to Jewish people like that. It's a lingo; I don't engage in it. I don't even realize it, frankly, I really don't."

Some reporters who have traveled with Mr. Jackson said they had not heard him use the word. Mr. Jackson said he had heard the term in reference to Jews when

he was a child growing up in South Carolina. "It was not even derogatory at that time," he said.

Mr. Jackson's relations with Jews are strained because he supports the creation of an independent Palestinian state and has called for recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization. At the same time, he says the security needs of Israel must be met.

The candidate's difficulties with Jews go back to at least 1979, when on a visit to the Middle East, Mr. Jackson embraced Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader.

On Sunday, Mr. Jackson said the Democratic Party platform should contain a new initiative on the Middle East that accounts for the needs of Arab countries as well as Israel.

In an apparent reference to a group calling itself Jews Against Jackson that is associated with the militant Jewish Defense League, and efforts by Meir Kahane, the league leader, who has protested his candidacy, Mr. Jackson said there was "a strategy to disrupt my campaign."

Mr. Jackson said Mr. Kahane had threatened to march on his home, that radio commercials have been aired criticizing him, and protesters had picketed some of his events.

Last November, Jews Against Jackson ran an advertisement in The New York Times displaying a photograph of Mr. Jackson's encounter with Mr. Arafat and urging Jews to oppose the Democratic candidate and civil rights leader. The group also announced its intention to disrupt Mr. Jackson's campaign.

The advertisement was denounced by representatives of several prominent Jewish organizations.

However, Nathan Perlmutter, executive director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, said last November: "Jesse Jackson's image in the Jewish community is conditioned by more than his views on the Middle East."

"Many of us remember that he is the man who is sick and tired of hearing about the Holocaust and that he blamed Jewish domination of the media for some of the news coverage he has gotten. Considering these things, coupled with his embrace of Yasser Arafat, I have no question that Jews, like most groups who have a commonality of interest, will be listening closely to what he says."

A few weeks ago, new concern about Mr. Jackson's candidacy arose among Jewish groups when it was disclosed that an organization associated with him had received \$200,000 from the Arab League from 1978 to 1981. Mr. Jackson, denying that he knew the source of the contributions, said the gifts were legal and Jewish organizations should not, therefore, be upset.

## 4 Die in California Crash

(United Press International)

ROLLING HILLS, California — A van went out of control and hit a tree Sunday, killing four persons and injuring three, all apparently of the same family, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) south of Los Angeles.

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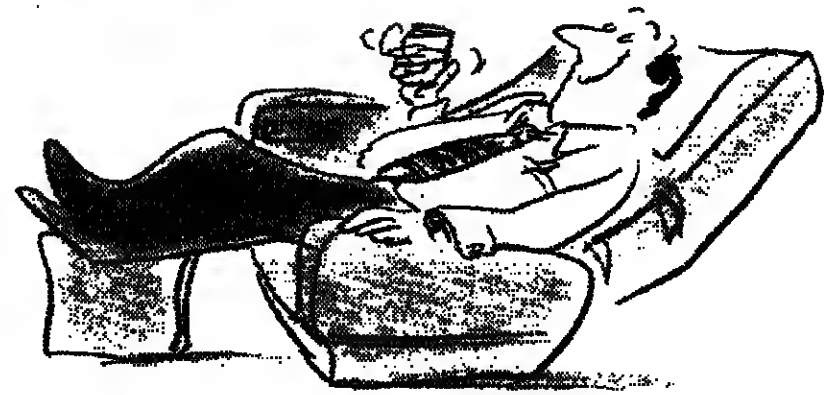
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# 'Us Davids' in Michigan Tackle U.S. Goliath Over Radio Message System

By Howard Blum  
New York Times Service

MARQUETTE, Michigan — Just off Crooked Lake Road, deep in the snow-dusted isolation of the Marquette State Forest, a three-mile (4.8-kilometer) corridor has been cut through the pines and birches. Lined precisely down the center of his trail and standing taller than the trees are new utility poles, the first stage of a sophisticated military communications system that would run for 56 miles in the northern Michigan woods.

The \$240-million system, called Project ELF because of the "extremely low-frequency" radio waves it would generate, would allow the U.S. Navy to send brief messages to submarines deep in distant oceans.

But county commissioners in Marquette, a small town on Lake Superior, decided that they did not want their residents and wildlife exposed to constant electromagnetic radiation. They took the navy to court. And, for the time being at least, Marquette County has won.

On Jan. 31, a federal district judge in Wisconsin, here an ELF transmitting station was built in 1969 at Clam Lake in the northern part of the state, a test facility, barred further construction of the

system until the navy completed a more comprehensive review of its effects on human health.

Last week John R. Brynes, the U.S. attorney in Madison, Wisconsin, asked that the federal injunction be reconsidered. "The potential harm to the national defense outweighs any potential environmental effects," he maintained. He asked that the navy be allowed to continue work on the system while preparing an environmental impact statement. No ruling on the request has been made.

"We realize the government could be back in forests cutting down our trees in a matter of days if they win their appeal," said Patricia L. Micklow, the chief civil attorney of Marquette County, who led the legal fight against the navy. "But we're rugged people up here, and we're not going to give up. Us Davids beat Goliath once and we're prepared to do it again."

Some people in Marquette support the communications system and the construction jobs it would generate in an economically depressed area. An editorial in the local Mining Journal newspaper said: "Marquette County's involvement in this suit is, in our view, a travesty, and we are certain county commissioners can find countless more productive ways in which to spend scarce resources."

The fight against basing a military communications system in the thick forests began in 1969, when the navy decided to proceed with plans to improve its ability to send messages to its submarines.

Since World War I the navy has used very low-frequency radio signals to communicate with its submarines from fixed transmitters on shore. To receive these signals, a submarine must either operate at a shallow depth or float a buoyed antenna while cruising at low speed. In either case, the submarine becomes more vulnerable.

Project ELF is the navy's attempt to eliminate this vulnerability. By using extremely low-frequency radio waves that can penetrate seawater to depths of 300 to 400 feet (90.8 to 121.6 meters), a short message could be sent to a submarine cruising at normal speed at deep sea.

Navy documents say the ELF network could transmit no more than a three-second message to a submarine in the northern Atlantic or northern Pacific. It would take about 15 minutes for the message to be sent to a submarine 300 feet deep and thousands of miles away. The ELF network cannot receive signals from submarines.

Some opponents of the network contend that the cost and the brevity of the messages indicate that

the network was designed to signal nuclear submarines for a first strike.

"The system has no other purpose than to trigger our Trident nuclear subs," said David B. Merritt, a paid worker for the local Stop Project ELF chapter, a group that says it has 3,000 dues-paying members in Michigan and Wisconsin. "It's not a defensive mechanism, since a deer hunter with a rifle could put the system out of commission."

The navy denies that ELF is designed to coordinate a first-strike attack by nuclear submarines. The navy chose the Upper Peninsula of Michigan in part because of the transmitting qualities of the dry granite bedrock there. The Laurentian Shield, as the layer of rock stretching across the Lake Superior region is called, would work as a giant antenna conducting the radio signals.

The communications system has been greatly scaled down from the original proposal for a 6,300-square-mile (16,312-square-kilometer) grid of buried antennae. The project was terminated by President Jimmy Carter in 1978 but resurrected by President Ronald Reagan in 1981.

The system would cost about \$240 million and would have a 56-mile network of utility poles connecting aboveground transmitting antennas, stretching northward from Hardwood toward Ishpeming and then east toward Marquette.

Since the navy filed its original environmental impact statement in 1977, she argued, significant research has been done on the possible harmful effects of the type of electromagnetic radiation that ELF would generate around the clock.

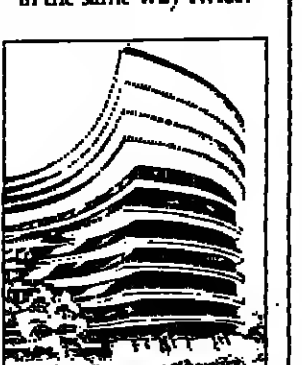
In seeking the injunction, she argued, and experts testified, that possible links had been found between exposure to extremely low-frequency radiation and cancer, suicide and birth defects.

The navy, in turn, cited 1977 findings by the National Academy of Science that such concerns were unwarranted. The navy also said the research cited by Marquette County did not apply to the type of extremely low-frequency radiation of the ELF system.

But in issuing the injunction last month, Judge Barbara B. Crabb said that "the navy did not fulfill its duty" to review all the scientific information on the hazards of electromagnetic radiation. She ordered the project stopped until a supplementary environmental impact statement could be filed. The navy estimates that this will take at least 10 months.

"In the meantime," Mrs. Micklow said, "it looks like we won. But I get up each morning and expect to see the destroyers coming across Lake Superior. I wonder if the navy is going to let a little town like us get away with stopping all their fancy plans."

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## Exodus Follows Murdoch Takeover in Chicago

Despite Paucity of Big-City Jobs, Journalists and Others Leave Sun-Times

By Kevin Klose  
Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — More than 60 editors and reporters have resigned from the Chicago Sun-Times in the past month, following Rupert Murdoch's takeover of the newspaper.

In addition, several dozen business and marketing employees have been dismissed by the newspaper's new management, bringing to almost 100 the number of staff members who have left since the Marshall Field family turned the paper over to Mr. Murdoch for more than \$100 million on Jan. 9.

The voluntary exodus is unusual, because big city newspaper jobs are scarce. It underlines continued resentment in Chicago's media and community circles against Mr. Murdoch.

This animosity in a city proud of its tradition of local leadership is something that managers of the Australian publisher's worldwide news empire had not faced in previous takeovers.

It is too soon to tell whether the dismay over Mr. Murdoch's arrival will adversely affect advertising revenues, which had been increasing in recent years under James F. Hoge, who resigned as publisher when the Murdoch management took over.

But, even as the new managers set about redesigning the paper on grounds that the old Sun-Times looked dull, circulation has dropped.

The new managers use bold headlines and arrange stories on pages without regard to whether they deal with foreign, national or local events. The aim is a spicier, faster-moving, more entertaining format.

The Chicago Tribune, the Sun-Times's rival, reports a daily circulation gain of about 10,000.

Sun-Times sources, who asked not to be named for fear of reprisals

from their new bosses, said the paper had dropped about 30,000 daily circulation since the Murdoch takeover. This would be a loss of almost 5 percent.

Ralph Liguori, a Sun-Times spokesman, said there had been "a dip in circulation" because of cold weather in January and the departure of Mike Royko, a popular columnist, to the Tribune because of the management change.

"With warmer weather we are coming back and recouping the losses," Mr. Liguori said. Executives at both papers say they are awaiting circulation audit figures that will be made public at the end of March.

A series of clashes between the news staff and the new managers over journalistic practices has added to the unsettled feeling in the fourth-floor newsroom of the daily, which has the seventh-largest circulation in the United States.

The sharpest conflict took place some weeks ago, when a reporter was sent out to solicit donations to a charitable fund the paper had set up to help pay the medical expenses of James Tondewicz, a child whose rescue from beneath the ice on Lake Michigan has been widely reported.

The Sun-Times unit of the Newspaper Guild, the major U.S. union for journalists, filed a grievance of unprofessional practices because of the incident, and Mr. Murdoch's managers are said to have promised that it will not happen again.

This and other conflicts center-

ing on journalistic ethics have left many of the paper's remaining veterans unhappy.

Meanwhile, entire editing teams have disappeared.

Among those who have departed are the city editor and two assistant city editors; the chief copy editor and deputy; the news editor, wire editor, features editor and photographic manager; and five editorial writers.

More than two dozen reporters have left, many of them with special expertise in such areas as the courts and local politics. In addition to Mr. Royko, six Sun-Times staff members joined the Tribune, including the chief editorial writer, Lois Wille. She and Mr. Royko are Pulitzer Prize winners.

In all, about one-sixth of the reporting and editing staff members have left. Although many have found jobs elsewhere and been paid severance settlements, a number of reporters and editors departed without firm job offers.

Brian Kelly, a reporter with seven years of experience at the paper, resigned without another job a few weeks after the takeover.

"They confirmed all our worst fears about using crime and trivia," Mr. Kelly said. "A month ago you could pick up the Sun-Times, page through it, and have some idea of what happened and in what order. Now, it's just a roller coaster."

Sun-Times headlines, brief because of the tabloid format, have become even briefer since the Murdoch takeover. On a recent Sunday

a front-page story about embryo transplants was headlined MEN BEAR CHILDREN?

The new publisher, Robert E. Page, left the Boston Herald, another Murdoch paper, to go to the Sun-Times. The Herald has used sensational headlines and a daily lottery game to make major circulation gains against The Boston Globe. The new managing editor, Kenneth Towers, is a holdover administrator promoted to newsroom chief.

Neither executive returned repeated phone calls for an interview. Mr. Liguori, the spokesman, said Mr. Page had been so busy "trying to get an editor for the paper" that he had not been able to respond to interview requests.

Staff workers who remain said that Mr. Towers was dismayed by the flood of resignations, and that Mr. Page had sought to convince the staff that he intended to publish a high-quality newspaper.

## 2 Customs Guards Killed In Portuguese Resort

Reuters

ALBUFEIRA, Portugal — Two Portuguese customs guards were found shot and killed Monday on a beach near this southern resort, police said.

Police said they thought the killers were either drug smugglers or thieves trying to carry out a robbery at a nearby restaurant.

## Anti-Sandinist Rebels Give Up Hope Of Soon Seizing Slice of Territory

By Robert J. McCartney  
Washington Post Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — "caraguan anti-Sandinist guerrillas" battered in their most recent offensive and discouraged by a worsening diplomatic climate, have given up last autumn's hope of seizing a slice of Nicaraguan territory early this year, senior rebel officials said in recent interviews.

Surprised in December and January by the strongest resistance to date from Nicaraguan government forces, the guerrillas have backed "I from predictions that they might be in a position this spring to declare a provisional government in northern Nicaragua."

The rebels had hoped that such a government might obtain aid from "observant Central American governments or the United States. Their leaders now say that potential Central American backers are too concerned with domestic problems and that Washington is reluctant to get involved during an election year."

Instead of announcing major gains this month as they had hoped, the main guerrilla group is struggling to solve supply problems and trying to establish closer ties with the other major group battling Nicaragua's leftist Sandinist government.

The rebels' recent troubles underline their failure in nearly two years of fighting to seriously threaten to replace the Sandinists as local authorities anywhere in the country, diplomats said.

"This is not a war where we're trying to win full-scale military victories," Enrique Bermudez, chief military strategist of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said in an interview. "We're trying to keep up pressure on the Sandinists and stabilize them."

The guerrilla force, known by its initials FDN, is the largest organization of *contras*, or counter-revolutionary guerrillas.

The rebels' lack of permanent bases in their "Christmas offensive" could encourage the U.S. Congress to reduce covert aid supplied to the guerrillas by the Central Intelligence Agency, diplomats said.

But Democratic Force officials pressed confidence that Wash-

ington would continue to back them.

"Our relations with the United States are stable," a senior Democratic Front official said. "It gives us steady, continued support without any peaks or valleys."

Nicaragua's government sent 7,000 or more troops and large rocket launchers for the first time in driving back about 3,000 guerrillas who launched the offensive Dec. 9, rebel leaders said.

Sandinist officials, apparently worried by the Democratic Force's public announcements that it might try to establish a permanent stronghold in northern Nicaragua, acknowledged that they had committed more troops to the counter-offensive than they had ever used before against the rebels.

The Democratic Force sought to carve out an enclave around the town of Jalapa in a section of Nicaragua that juts north into Honduras. The guerrillas have several base camps just inside the Honduran border in that area.

Both sides suffered heavy casualties in several weeks of "crucial" fighting, according to the Democratic Force's chief of communications, Edgar Chamorro. He said the rebel force lost 200 dead between November and January, the same number as in the rebel group's first 16 months of fighting from March 1982 to July 1983.

Democratic Force leaders said the Sandinists had suffered significantly higher casualties than the guerrillas because of the government's practice of placing poorly trained militia units in the front lines.

3 Are Burned to Death As Witches in S. Africa

The Associated Press

ZEBEDIJA, South Africa — A man and two women, believed by fellow villagers to be witches, were burned to the rear of a truck and burned over the weekend, police said Monday.

Their deaths brought to 12 the number of alleged witches believed to have been burned to death in the region in the past three months. The villagers blamed the three for the death of a woman, police said.

Another sign of the Sandinists' particularly heavy commitment to stop the offensive was their use of at least two multiple rocket launchers carried in trucks, rebel leaders said. They said the launchers were the Soviet-made variety known as "Stalin organs."

Rebel officials said the Sandinists also made much greater use than in the past of large mortars, cannons and other artillery, as well as placing hundreds of mines along trails. By mid-January, most of the Democratic Force troops had withdrawn to the base camps in Honduras or to isolated camps inside Nicaragua, rebel sources said.

Now, Mr. Chamorro said, "A provisional government remains an option, but realistically I see it as something remote."

Mr. Chamorro, a member of the Democratic Force's four-member civic-military command, stressed that one reason for the scaling down of expectations was a shift in the Central American diplomatic climate.

In the autumn, he said, the governments of Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala were considering reviving the defense group known as Condeca and the United States had invaded Grenada to overthrow the leftist government there.

Since then, however, the Condeca talks have languished because Guatemala apparently wants to avoid regional entanglements and Honduras and El Salvador are squabbling over their border, Mr. Chamorro said.

He said that the United States has made it clear that it will not do in Nicaragua what it did in Grenada, at least for the moment.

"In October and November," Mr. Chamorro said, "we saw the possibility of getting diplomatic or military backing from Condeca for a provisional government, and we thought that the United States might lend a hand. Now this has changed a lot, and the tendency seems to be to seek a political solution."

The Nicaraguan Democratic Force is now concentrating on trying to improve delivery of supplies to its troops and trying to mend relations with the other main anti-Sandinist group, the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance.

## KGB Chief Claims Success Against Western Agents

Reuters

MOSCOW — The KGB security police has trapped scores of Western agents and spies over the past few years, the chairman of the KGB, Viktor M. Chebrikov, said Monday.

Addressing an election meeting in Sukhumi on the Black Sea, General Chebrikov said Moscow had also shown it was ready to take "drastic measures" against people who threatened the Soviet state or its Communist system, Tass news agency reported.

"In recent years security men discovered and rendered harmless scores of agents of imperialist intelligence services, emissaries of foreign anti-Soviet centers. A number of agents of the U.S. CIA were caught in the act of espionage," he added.

General Chebrikov gave no figures or details of how the enemy agents had been caught. His reference to people threatening the state appeared to be aimed at Soviet dissidents as well as foreign intelligence agents.

The KGB chief, who was made a candidate member of the ruling Politburo in December, said the KGB was successful because the entire population was cooperating with it. General Chebrikov is a candidate for the Supreme Soviet, the country's nominal parliament, for Sukhumi in elections on March 4.

6 Are Killed Climbing in U.K.

Reuters

LONDON — Six persons, including a schoolboy, were killed in two separate climbing accidents in Scotland and northern England over the weekend.

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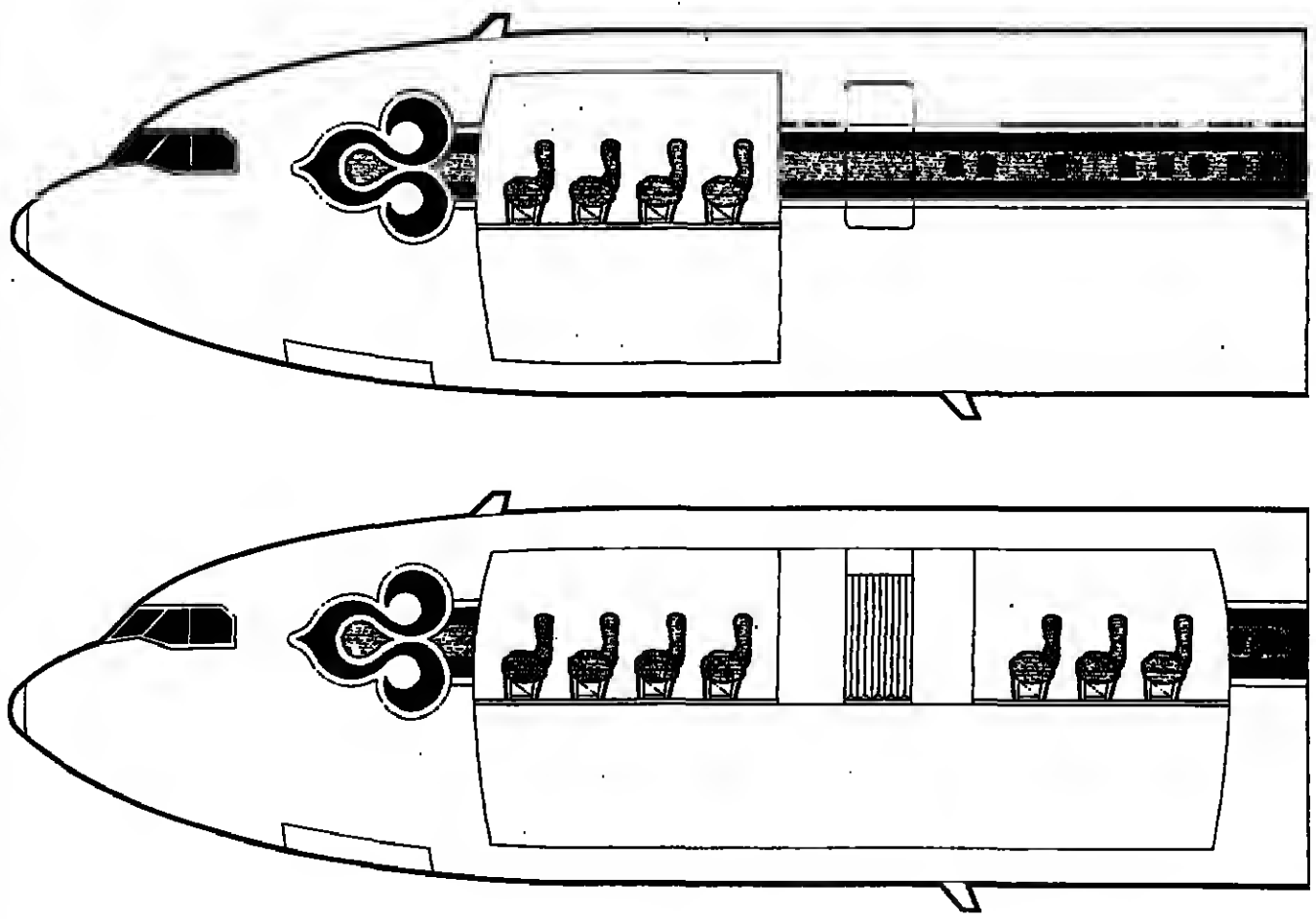
PROGRAM, TUESDAY 21st FEBRUARY

G.M.T.	17.00	CARTOON TIME
	17.05	SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX
	18.05	FANTASY ISLAND
	18.55	STARSKY & HUTCH
	20.35	THRILLMAKER SPORTS
	21.00	ICE HOCKEY
	22.00	SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX

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# Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1984

## COMMODITIES

By ALLAN REDITT

### Despite Smuggling, New Gold Rush May Help to Cut Brazil's Foreign Debt

**B**RASILIA—Gold production is soaring in Brazil, bringing in much-needed revenue for the government and encouraging optimism that the country will ultimately be able to resolve its economic problems. Brazil, the most indebted Third World nation, is struggling to deal with a foreign debt of \$92 billion.

A foreign official said: "The solution lies under their feet. With Brazil one of the most mineral-rich countries in the world, all they've got to do is go out and dig it up."

Thousands of unemployed Brazilians from the cities have joined the gold rush to the backlands of Brazil, where for the lucky, temporary hardships can be swiftly exchanged for riches.

Official figures show that twice as much gold was dug last year as in 1982, and the government estimates that 75 metric tons will be produced in 1984, 50 percent more than last year.

At current prices, this year's official production will be worth about \$1.4 billion, but government and mine companies agree that perhaps half as much again is never recorded in the statistics.

Even discounting the undeclared production, Brazil will be the fourth largest gold producer in the world this year after South Africa, the Soviet Union and Canada.

Though some mining companies have been operating in the country for 150 years, more than 80 percent of the gold is extracted by individual prospectors, or *garimpeiros*, operating in very poor conditions with primitive methods.

The highest concentration of the estimated 250,000 prospectors is in the Serra Pelada workings of northern Par  state that straddles the lower reaches of the Amazon.

**Rich Lode Found**

They have been drawn by a rich lode discovered in the rain forest by a prospector in 1980. Last year about 50,000 *garimpeiros* descended on it, lured by the prospect of a huge hole dog out of the forest to haul up the pay dirt in sacks.

Using primitive washing tables, they extracted nearly 14 tons of gold, more than Brazil's total production from mechanized mining.

The hardy, mud-caked *garimpeiros* of Serra Pelada have resisted government attempts to take over the workings and employ modern methods.

Many mining companies feel the government can ill afford to add the local 50,000 prospectors to the pool of unemployed.

And even if the money was readily available to invest in modern mining equipment, shutting down Serra Pelada for up to two years during construction would severely dent the cash flow to the central bank.

**No Questions Asked**

The government goes a long way to make the sale of gold to its agents in attractive proposition. The agents buy gold for cash at the prevailing world price without questioning its ownership or origin.

But a lot still slips through the official net. The unregistered buyers have one great advantage: Unlike government agents they do not file receipts, so the government cannot levy the tax that can erode up to 17 percent of a freeminer's profits.

In the frontier towns carved out of the jungle, complete security surveillance is impossible and gold is spirited out of the country along the river and tested routes of cocaine smugglers.

Gold-trade sources say light planes are used to fly the metal to Guyana or Paraguay, or couriers smuggle it out on international flights.

Once out of the country, the unofficial traders can readily convert the old into the security of dollars, safe from creeping currency devaluation, tax inspectors and government restrictions on the export of hard currency.

Money abroad can be marketed at a premium to those few rich Brazilians who can afford foreign travel.

Meanwhile, the search goes on for another Serra Pelada. With only a hunk of the country thoroughly prospected, the chances look reasonably good.

Reuters

## CURRENCY RATES

Local interbank rates on Feb. 20, excluding fees.  
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 2:00 pm EST.

	Amsterdam	Brussels	Milan	Paris	New York
Dollar	3.3333	4.36	117.24	36.39	1.1270
Swiss franc	55.91	77.97	20.435	44.43	13.76
Mark	2.4845	3.84	3.82	3.24	1.616
Yen	14.055	24.043	618.9	206.4	360.5
Italian Lira	2.336	1.936	368.4	2.336	1.936
Spanish Ptas.	222.25	222.25	222.25	222.25	222.25
British Pound	2.263	2.263	2.263	2.263	2.263
ECU	1.8366	1.8366	1.8366	1.8366	1.8366
SDR	1.8366	1.8366	1.8366	1.8366	1.8366

	Dollar	Swiss franc	Mark	Yen	Italian Lira	Spanish Ptas.	British Pound	ECU	SDR
Per cent	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
Three months	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
Six months	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
One year	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25

Source: Reuters, 12:30 p.m. EST.

## INTEREST RATES

U.S. Treasury Deposits Feb. 20

	1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
Prime	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
1 month	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
3 month	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
6 month	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
1 year	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25

Source: Reuters, 12:30 p.m. EST.

## Money Rates

U.S. Treasury Bills

	1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
Prime	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
1 month	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
3 month	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
6 month	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
1 year	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25

Source: Reuters, 12:30 p.m. EST.

## GOLD PRICES

U.S. Treasury Gold

	1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
Prime	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
1 month	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
3 month	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
6 month	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
1 year	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25

Source: Reuters, 12:30 p.m. EST.

## COMMODITIES

U.S. Treasury Bonds

	1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
Prime	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
1 month	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
3 month	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
6 month	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
1 year	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25

Source: Reuters, 12:30 p.m. EST.

## U.S. Firms Try to Cope With Sky-High Dollar

By Kenneth N. Gilpin

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — At the end of 1982, Ingersoll-Rand Corp.'s international division began a study to find out why its overseas sales had slumped so badly in the previous two years. The results shocked the executive suite.

Despite the fact that Ingersoll-Rand had raised its dollar prices for almost two years on the heavy machinery and tools it made in the United States and sold abroad, the relentlessly strong dollar had devastated its market share. Compared with parts made by its foreign subsidiaries, the cost of its U.S.-produced parts was 30 to 40 percent higher.

The results of the study left the company with little choice, said James E. Parrella, an Ingersoll-Rand executive vice president. "We started to buy foreign-made components and bring them into the United States, so that the domestic product had a better chance overseas, as well as in the United States market."

The strong dollar, in conjunction with very weak overseas demand and the liquidity crisis in developing countries, has plagued U.S. companies in their dealings abroad for almost four years now. And though recently foreign demand has picked up and the dollar has declined somewhat from its records, U.S. competitiveness abroad will remain hamstrung for months and possibly years to come.

There is very little that U.S. companies can do to alleviate the problem in any substantial way, but they are not totally at the mercy of the overvalued dollar. More and more companies like Ingersoll-Rand have been using short-term pricing, financial and manufacturing tactics that, they hope, will prevent a bad situation from getting worse.

While the aim of corporate executives has been to ease the impact of the dollar's rise on profits, some executives note that more than corporate earnings will suffer.

"Not only does the overvalued dollar affect exports, but also imports and jobs in this country," said Edward G. Jefferson, chairman and chief executive officer of Du Pont Co. He estimated that the company's 1983 pretax export earnings, excluding Conoco results, were \$200 million lower than in 1980.

At Burroughs Corp., its chairman, W. Michael Blumenthal, estimated that the computer company's earnings had been cut 20 percent a year since 1981 by the rising dollar and that "almost all of the short-term planning we have done has been knocked into a cocked hat."

And Mr. Blumenthal added that the options available to companies for dealing with the dollar's strength were limited, so that no great relief, except for a precipitous dollar fall, seems in sight.

Thus far, few companies have allowed what is primarily viewed as a short-term problem to affect their longer-range strategic and investment plans. But that view may be changing.

Executives say that if the dollar remains strong much longer and capacity-utilization rates in foreign affiliates begin to pick up, overseas investment by U.S. companies could rise sharply. The Commerce Department is currently projecting that capital expenditures by foreign-controlled affiliates of U.S. companies will rise nearly 7 percent this year, to an estimated \$45.7 billion.

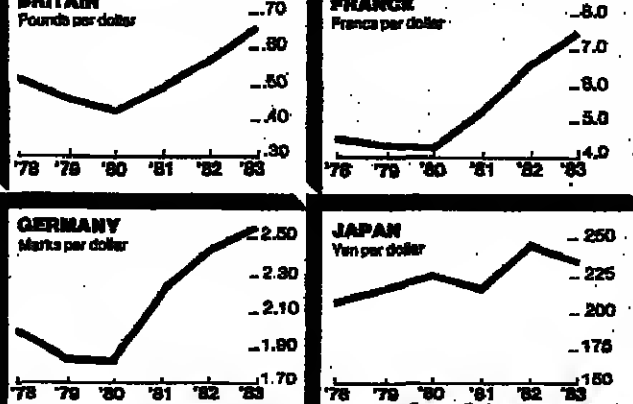
Many corporations are reticent to get specific about the nature of their dollar problems overseas. But interviews with some 30 executives showed frequent use of the following strategies.

**Price cutting:** As a means of maintaining market share, price cutting is being used by both large and small companies alike, by makers of sophisticated products as well as exporters of basic commodities. For competitive reasons, it is not a topic companies like to discuss in detail. Weyerhaeuser Co., the giant forest-products company, is no stranger to overseas markets — it exported almost \$1 billion of goods abroad in 1982. But the company has had a frustrating time staying competitive in

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

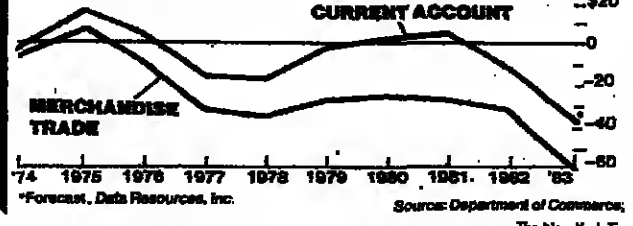
## The Dollar's Growing Strength...

Value of the dollar against major foreign currencies, yearly averages



## Has Deepened U.S. Trade Deficits

Merchandise trade balance and current account balance, customs basis, in billions



Source: Federal Reserve Board, The New York Times

## Nixdorf to Sell 20% of Equity To the Public

Reuters

**F**RANKFURT — Nixdorf Computer AG plans to go public later this year, the company's founder and chairman, Heinz Nixdorf, said Monday.

The decision to sell shares to the public and to increase capital will make it possible for the company to continue to expand, Mr. Nixdorf said.

He said that 20 percent of the company's shares would be sold publicly in May and June. The price of the shares is to be set at the time of offering, Mr. Nixdorf said. Nixdorf is one of West Germany's largest computer makers.

Nixdorf currently is capitalized at 200 million Deutsche marks (\$75 million). Under the plan, capitalization would be increased to 360 million DM, of which 72 million DM of preference stock would be sold to the public.

The Nixdorf family currently holds 82 percent of the company's stock outstanding. Deutsche Bank, which is to handle the stock offering, owns 10 percent of the company's shares, and employees hold the remaining 8 percent.

Deutsche Bank acquired a 25-percent stake in Nixdorf in 1978, after writing off a 200-million-DM loan in exchange for stock. But the bank recently reduced its holding to 10 percent, a bank spokesman said Monday.

Mr. Nixdorf also said that the company would increase the dividend for 1983 to 9 DM a share on the 200 million DM of capital outstanding at the end of the year, up from the 8-DM payout paid on capital of 160 million DM a year earlier.

The new shares to be issued would be eligible for a full 1984 dividend, Mr. Nixdorf said.

In 1982, the last year for which results are available, Nixdorf earned 72.8 million DM on sales of 2.29 billion DM. The company has said that sales for the first nine months of 1983 were 20 percent higher than a year earlier. The company said results for the full year would be released before the stock offering is made.

The company's capital increase is to occur in two stages, Klaus Luft, a member of the management board, told a press conference.

In coming weeks, existing shareholders are to provide an additional 120 million DM of capital, in which Deutsche Bank's capital would be increased to 32 million DM from the current 20 million DM.

A second, 40-million-DM increase would occur later, and those shares, combined with Deutsche Bank's 32-million-DM holding, would make up the 72-million-DM of capital to be publicly sold.

Deutsche Bank will make no capital gain on the transaction, the company said, and will cease to be a shareholder.

**Markets Closed**

Financial markets were closed Monday in the United States for a holiday.



Klaus Luft

## Holmes à Court Again Bidding for BHP Stock

Reuters

**P**ERTH, Australia — Bell Resources Ltd., a unit of Robert Holmes à Court's Bell Group Ltd., made a bid Monday to increase its holding in Broken Hill Proprietary Co. to 6.9 percent of BHP's stock outstanding.

The offer is valued at 222 million Australian dollars (\$210 million). In response, BHP said in Melbourne that it would distribute one free share of BHP stock for every five held as of April 27, BHP, which is a natural resource and industrial conglomerate and Australia's largest company, said that it intended to maintain the current annual dividend of 40 Australian cents on the increased shares.

Last year, Bell Resources, which then was called Wignores Ltd., made an offer for all BHP shares outstanding that attracted only 792,000 shares, or 0.2 percent, of BHP's 344.4 million shares outstanding. Bell since has increased its stake by market purchases to 8

million BHP shares, or about 2.3 percent of BHP shares. Wignores was a large supplier of earth-moving equipment.

The current offer for as many as 16 million BHP shares would lift Bell's stake to 24 million shares, or 6.9 percent of BHP stock, making Mr. Holmes à Court, who is a prominent Australian businessman, BHP's largest shareholder.

In a document mailed to BHP holders, Mr. Holmes à Court said that the offer would be limited to 16 million shares, and would be on a first-come-first-served basis. He emphasized that the offer was not a takeover attempt.

Under the offer, Bell would exchange seven of its shares for every four BHP shares. Bell also offered the alternative of five Bell shares and five stock-purchase options for every four BHP shares.

The offer opens at noon Perth time on Tuesday and is to remain open until acceptance for 16 million BHP shares has been received or until the offer is withdrawn, Bell said.

Based on Bell's current price of 8.60 dollars a share, the offer is valued at 15.05 dollars for each BHP share, compared with BHP's current market price of 13.85 dollars a share.

Some Australian stockbrokers said they expected the Bell offer to be widely accepted. Some brokers said they believed that the transaction already had been arranged with large institutions, probably from overseas.

"They have been impressed by Holmes à Court's track record as well as his good publicity," one broker said.

Other brokers said they thought the offer of more than 15 dollars a share was attractive and its timing well thought out. One broker said that small investors were unlikely to be able to sell many of their shares.

Several brokers added that, if the offer is successful, they expected Mr. Holmes à Court to put more assets into Bell Resources before attempting to enlarge his holding in BHP.

Some brokers said they thought that Mr. Holmes à Court's aim was to gain representation on BHP's board.

One analyst who specializes in Bell shares said that because the offer was likely to be fully subscribed, the price of Bell Resources stock probably would rise, but he expected little effect on the price of BHP shares.

"A lot of people will be wanting to exchange their BHP holding but won't be able to," the analyst said.

In announcing the one-for-five bonus issue, BHP's chairman, Sir James McNeill, said that BHP holders should reflect carefully before accepting the Bell offer. "There remains a great deal of uncertainty as to how Bell Resources will be developed in future," Sir James said in a statement.

Bell Resources "is not comparable to BHP and there is no certainty that shares in Bell Resources will fully reflect the market value of BHP shares at all times."

"At present, the Bell Resources shares are priced above their net asset backing. It should not be assumed this will continue to be the case, especially if the number of shares issued by Bell Resources is substantially increased," Sir James said.

BHP directors urged shareholders to reject the Bell offer. A statement from the board said that "there is substantial uncertainty as to [Bell's] present financial position and activities."

BHP currently has 344.4 million shares outstanding. Earlier this month, BHP announced a rights issue of one share for every nine shares held, raising authorized shares to 382 million. The bonus issue announced Monday would increase authorized stock to 458 million shares.

## U.S. Asks Special GATT Meeting Over Steel Row

Reuters

**G**ENEVA — The United States has made an unprecedented request for a special meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in a final attempt to prevent European retaliation in a trans-Atlantic dispute over steel imports, a GATT spokesman said Monday.

The special council meeting of GATT, which regulates world trade, would be held next Tuesday, he said.

It is to bear a U.S. request for the council to "disapprove" of what Washington calls excessive European Community reprisals for increased U.S. tariffs and reduced quotas on imports of special steel.

The European measures, affecting imports of U.S. sporting goods, plastics and chemicals, are to come into effect March 1 unless the United States can obtain formal GATT disapproval.

On Feb. 7, the EC rejected a U.S. request to delay the move by two weeks while further discussions took place.

Washington's announcement of the curbs on imports of special steel, about the only profitable sector of the ailing European steel industry, led to a series of bilateral meetings in an attempt to agree on compensation.

The EC rejected U.S. offers and decided to take unilateral retaliation, as it is entitled to do under GATT Article 19.

This allows for emergency action to prevent injury to domestic producers, but also calls for consultation and compensation.

Washington does not question the EC's right to take measures

under GATT rules but will argue that the EC's trade-loss calculations for special steels are exaggerated.

Washington also says there are "significant discrepancies" between U.S. export data and EC data on the products against which the EC has chosen to retaliate.

EC officials described the reprisals as moderate. In the first year, the extra EC tariffs on U.S. goods would raise \$3.7 million in revenue, compared with tariffs totaling \$6 million from U.S. imports of European steel, they said.

According to a GATT spokesman, this is the first time the council has been called upon to disapprove of a retaliatory action under Article 19.

Independent trade sources said it was unlikely the council, which operates by consensus, would agree to disapprove of the EC's action but it might set up a panel to study the issue.

The dispute is part of a growing trade war between the community and the United States involving, among other things, dairy products, wheat flour, pasta, textiles and table wines.

Any new steel row under GATT will have to confront more difficult issues than the tariff-cutting program agreed upon during previous rounds, Norman Tebbit, the British trade and industry minister, said Monday.

In a speech for delivery in London, Mr. Tebbit said that even a second phase of talks on rolling back protectionist barriers would face more difficult issues than have GATT rounds in the past.

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**To Our Readers**

The financial pages will begin publishing Wednesday a column on issues of interest to managers in international companies. The column, International Manager, will be written by Sherry Buchanan, who has written extensively on trade and finance from New York and is the former features editor of the Wall Street Journal/Europe's editorial page.

In addition, the frequency of the Business People column will be increased to twice a week. It will appear inside the section on Wednesdays and Fridays.











INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
Published 10 1/2 hours a day, 7 days a week, except on Sundays and public holidays.  
**GERMAN WINES**

A SPECIAL REPORT

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1984

Page 10

## Sekt, Champagne Have More Than Fizz in Common

By Doris Gilbert

**BONN** — Attend an elegant reception and silver trays filled with slender glasses of sparkling wine are passed around.

Fly the German airline Lufthansa and stewardesses offer passengers a recognizable little bottle. Visit German friends and immediately upon entering their home a slim glass of bubbly is the proffered drink of welcome.

In each case the greeting is "have some champagne." What you are drinking, in fact, is a special *Qualitätswein* (sparkling wine) called sekt, the German champagne.

The German variety of champagne came into being about 100 years after Dom Perignon, the Benedictine cellarer, created a new method for tempering the very dry, unsalable wine of his cellar. German master winemakers of the early 1800s went to the French cellars in Champagne to study the method of producing sparkling wine. Many stayed in France to found firms there, and the names are known today such as Krug, Bollinger, Deutz and Heidsieck, to name a few, and many returned to Germany with the process, called *methode champenoise*.

The first firm to produce sparkling wine in Germany was Kesseler, whose cellars are in Esslingen. This first sekt cellar was formed in 1826. Kesseler still produces sekt, some of the best in Germany. Another early entrant in the sparkling wine field was the firm of Deinhard, which has some of the oldest cellars on the Rhine for producing sparkling wine. In the 1820s a soo of the famous Ruinard winery in Champagne (now owned by Moët and Chandon) came to the Rhineland for a visit. He made his home here after marrying the daughter of Deinhard's partner. This son-in-law was instrumental in originating Deinhard's production, and by 1843 Deinhard sekt, which was still called champagne, was on the market.

To create sekt, a normally fermented wine is fermented a second time by the addition of sugar and yeast. There are two basic methods of production. *Methode champenoise* is the traditional way, still used by some firms today. The sugar-yeast mixture is added at the filling of the bottles. Bottles are turned

daily and replaced on shelves at an ever steeper angle (cork down) each day. After the yeast clot accumulates and settles in the bottle's neck, the yeast deposit is frozen at about minus 3 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 14 degrees Celsius). The cork is removed and carbonic acid gas drives the yeast out in the form of an ice clot. The space left over is filled with a dosage of good sweet wine to replace the sugar used up by the second fermentation.

The *methode Charmat*, in principle, is the same as the *methode champenoise*. The difference is that the secondary fermentation takes place in huge, 40,000-liter (10,400-gallon) vats, enameled with glass, rather than in 75-centiliter bottles. At Deinhard, which produces its Lila Imperial by this modern method, a small staff is needed to oversee the production. Another advantage of the newer method is that the danger of oxidation is reduced to a minimum.

The resulting product should have a finesse in bouquet and taste, a dry finish and an elegant racy character. The huddling action should be very fine and continuous and long-lasting.

Until World War I, German sparkling wines were designated as champagne. The Treaty of Versailles in 1919 decreed that France would have the sole rights to the champagne designation.

Germany concurred, and thereafter German wines designated *Qualitätswein* have been called sekt, derived from the Spanish *seco* or Italian *secco*.

Consumers abroad have sophisticated tastes, and connoisseurs will pay a goodly sum for good sekt. Top brands are expected to taste the same every year even if the blend must be composed anew. Sekt has a variety of individual tastes. A sekt from Riesling grapes from the Mosel-Saar-Ruwer region will reflect a racy acidity and a fruity elegance. Good acidity is important in developing the taste of sekt. Sekt has a good reputation and some of the top brands are extremely fine, with consistency in taste. Most brands have a remarkably good average taste although sekt is softer and less alcoholic than French champagne and not quite as dry. It is often considered to be good for the health, good for dieting and easy to tolerate.



Goethe, with a gift of wine added by an unnamed artist.

## In Germany, the Difference Is in the Drinking

By Hugh Johnson

**THERE ARE THREE** qualities the Germans bring to wine that set them quite apart from their colleagues — or rivals — in Western Europe. The first is a light touch: They make wine that is all the more refreshing, enjoyable and usable because its average alcohol content is a quarter less than other nations. The second is value for money: They have kept their prices marvelously stable, in the face of steeply rising costs, by simply improving their productivity. The third, and the quality that draws me closest to the grower and his wine, is the sense of enjoyment.

Try to find a cafe in the Médoc where you can sit and taste a range of the local wines with their makers. Or try in Beaune. Or Reims. You will be lucky to find a single one. Their wines are for selling, or at least serving in restaurants, not for drinking by themselves among friends. But it is different in Germany. Germany shrinks the distance from barrel to glass. It keeps noisy taverns among the very vines. It remains the country where the real value of wine is understood: not as a status symbol, not even as a food or as an elegant accompaniment to foods, but as celebration — as a way of lifting life to a higher plane.

Germany is the most rewarding of all wine countries to tour because its goods are on display. The formula is usually the same: An energetic owner of a smallish estate — 15 to 25 acres (6 to 10 hectares) would be typical — lives in an atmospheric old half-timbered house on the main street of his village. His

tractor is in the yard, his barrels in the cellar, and in his front rooms he keeps his *Weinstube*, his little tavern. The staff are often his wife and daughters, glowing with health and flouncing about in tight bodices and full-hipped skirts. In summer there are tables in the garden, often on the edge of the vineyard, sometimes shaded by an arbor of vines. In winter the *stube* becomes an open-air parlor, with knots of merry drinkers 'round thick plank tables and firelight twinkling on polished copper.

The wine list is often extraordinarily long, even if the landlord serves only his own production. It may range through four or five vineyards from four or five different vineyards around the village. Then there are the different grape varieties: Riesling, Silvaner, Müller-Thurgau, Ruländer, and, above all, different qualities, from plain table wine of low strength, through very dry *trocken*, to full-flavored late-picked *Spätlese*, very ripe and luscious *Auslese*, and finally to the grower's pride and joy, his almost-syrupy *Beerenauslese* and *Trockenbeerenauslese*, and perhaps a dessert *Eiswein*.

To help you taste your way through this range the *Weinstube* will often provide a rotating carousel with bolders for six, eight or 10 glasses. The company around the table can then all taste each wine in turn from a common glass. One or two wines will be voted the general favorites and a liter bottle will be ordered — or each guest will choose his own *viertel*, a quarter-liter pot-bellied glass that

fits the old word bumper as well as any I know.

Meanwhile, plates of cold meats and sausages, delectable raw ham with butter and radishes, the inimitable German *kalt aufschnitt*, cold cuts, joins the clutter on the table. The mailman or the mayor offers a snatch of song. You are not in an English pub. No French café — with the exception of Alsace — ever came to life like this.

Every region, almost every village, of wine-growing Germany has such a tavern, and they are to be found also in such tourist resorts as Rudesheim on the Rhine, Berncastel or Zell on the Mosel and Bad Dürkheim in the Palatinate. They line the streets in dozens. Obviously in such resorts there are some catchpenny establishments, but the overall standard is at least acceptable, and the best of them is a sheer delight.

The sign *eigenem lesenut*, own vineyards, is often a simple guide to a house with pride in its products. In other cases, as at Berncastel itself or the charming but little-known Mosel village of Enkirch, the municipality provides good cheer in a picturesque Rathaus, or town hall. Two of the biggest (and best) *Weinstuben*, verging on being restaurants, belong to the

(Continued on Next Page)

Hugh Johnson has written The World Atlas of Wine and the Modern Encyclopedia of Wine. He is currently wine editor of Cuisine magazine, New York.

## Discerning The Beggars And the Princes

By Chris Foulkes

**OF ALL THE WORLD'S** wines, Germany's give the critic the widest scope for the sheer enjoyment of wine for wine's sake.

A great Mosel or Rhine wine is itself. It is not a drink to wash down food or quench thirst or press upon guests at a party. German wine, in the hands of the best makers, has evolved away from that to become a delight in its own right.

Perhaps because they are not mealtime wines, and certainly because their names, for foreigners, are hard to disentangle and harder to remember, Germany's fine wines have been denied the fashionable approval granted to Bordeaux and Burgundy, or to the Napa.

Yet, are von Schubert's standards lower than Romanée-Conti's, or Basseman-Jordan's than Mondavi's? I doubt it. Any lover of wine will find material for years of happy study among the classic estate wines of Germany.

But these days the critic and the consumer have to beware of confusing "serious" bottles with those filled with simple beverage wine. The confusion is compounded by Germany's success in winning world export markets, and its parallel background triumphs in wine technology, making wine less a crop and more an industry.

To confuse the issue further, nearly all German wine — usually around 95 percent — is labeled *Qualitätswein*. Few foreigners distinguish between the ubiquitous *QbA Qualitätswein* and that proportion that is *Qualitätswein mit Prädikat*. Yet it is in the *QmP* category that one finds the estate-bottled wines that repay critical attention. Most German wine is a good, predictable beverage. *QmP Erzeugerabfüllung*, bottled by the maker, is the serious stuff.

*QmP* wines show off best the German growers' battle and partnership with the land, the grapes and, above all, the climate. *QmP* wines are almost always "enriched," and it is forbidden to add sugar to *QmP*s. So these truly reflect the way the sun shone on that vintage, the amount of rain that fell, the aptness of the grower's decision to pick the grapes or to hang on further into October for a little extra ripeness.

The lack of sugar means that in some places drinkable wine cannot be made each vintage from even the finest vineyards. The Saar valley is such a place, a scattering of hill vineyards, all turned anxiously toward the sun, where a warm autumn can ripen the Riesling grapes to such a pitch that no other white wine can match the result. As the local people say, "In cold years Saar wine is a beggar, but in a good vintage it is a prince."

Growers such as Egon Müller of Scharzhof, or Andreas von Schubert of Maximilian Grünhaus in the neighboring Ruwer make in such vineyards Rieslings, that uniquely blend spice, austerity and subtlety that will age and grow in bottle for years.

The Scharzhofberg at Wiltingen (the "hot" is crucial: Scharzhof is a lesser wine) is the Saar's key vineyard, and 1976 its last great vintage. People are still talking of the '59s. Egon Müller owns a great portion of the Scharzhofberg. Look also for wines from Joseph Koch.

Freiherr von Schorlemer and the great charities of Trier, the Hölle Domkirche, the Vereinigte Hospitien, the Bischöfliches Priesterseminar.

We are still waiting for a Saar vintage to match '76. Riesling lovers have hopes for the '83s. Warm autumn weather meant a reasonable *Spätlese* harvest for the first time in years.

Nowhere else is the battle for ripeness quite so intense as in the Saar and Ruwer valleys, but the entire Mosel region watches the autumn weather with the anxiety born of economics. Last year was a rewarding vintage right down the river, and fans of the great sweet wines of Berncastel, Piesport, Graach and the rest have something to look forward to after several lean years.

In the Mittelmosel, the great names are J.J. Prüm, Bergweiler, Prüm, von Kesselstein, Thümler, von Schorlemer, Deinhard — and once again the great charities, including the Friedrich Wilhelm Gymnasium, the school Karl Marx attended around 1830.

The most famous vineyard on the Mosel is the Berncasteler Doktor, and many think it is the finest. But there are others; among them the Braunerberger Juffer, the Graacher Himmelreich and the best parts of the Wehlener Sonnenuhr, which contest the title.

East in the Rheingau, a contrasting land of gentle slopes, milder climate and lordly castles, the battle is less with the weather than with the complex nature of the Riesling. This grape, the source of all but a handful of Germany's truly great wines, is schizophrenic. It can be at the same time *stachelig*, steele, and welcomingly flowery. A good site, seasonable weather — and, more important, skilled hands and minds in press-house and cellar — can draw out the best of Riesling.

The Rheingau's string of aristocratic estates, Schloss Johannisberg, Schloss Vollrads, Schloss Grödenstein, the State Domain at Eltville, produce Rieslings of substance, standing and clarity. The great and the powerful have coveted and won Rheingau vineyards for a thousand years, and the wine lives up to its reputation.

The Mosel and Rheingau apart, the only other areas consistently making world-class wines are the heartland of the Rheinfalz and the Nahe valley above Bad Kreuznach. Franken, Rheinhessen, even Baden, all produce classic bottles, but in their local styles: easy for foreigners to enjoy, but less rewarding to be "serious" about.

But the Nahe wines, from vineyards like the Traisener Bastei and Rotenfels, the Schlossböckelheimer Kuppelgrube and Felsenberg, in the hands of growers like Crusius, the State Domain von Plettenberg, are definitely underrated.

Last year was a success in the Rheinfalz, as in other regions. As the German Wine Institute in Mainz pointed out, "the Prädikat wines of 1983, taken together with the *Qualitätswein* of '83 and '82, offer the consumer a comprehensive range of German quality wines for the first time in many years."

## Exporters Worry Over Popularity of Euroblends and Mass-Market Wines

By Mark J. Kurlansky

**MAINZ** — At first glance the steadily climbing export figures for German wine give an image of happy Germans in the trade uncorking their finest bubbly sekt to celebrate the triumph. Instead, anxious determined faces are found and

sometimes anger. Repeatedly, the Germans describe the export market as "difficult."

In the first half of 1983, the period for which the most recent figures are available, exports were up 15 percent in volume from the corresponding period the year before. In 1982 large gains were made over

1981, which was in itself a record year. In the 1970s exports increased fivefold.

The two major problems are that the best wines are least successful and that the pressure to export them is growing. An average German harvest yields about 9 million hectoliters (234 million gallons).

but the 1982 harvest brought a record 16 million hectoliters, and 1983 brought another 13 million.

In the mid-1970s when there were also some abundant harvests, the Germans slashed prices as a way to get into foreign markets. Since German wine is relatively expensive to produce, this tended to mean selling off the inferior wines.

In the late 1970s even greater damage was done to the German reputation by three years of small harvests in which there was not enough wine to maintain the growing markets that had been established. This gave rise to "Euroblends," wine blended from surpluses in Common Market countries and often fermented in Germany, blended in Germany and sold in a classic German bottle with a German label. It is entirely legal, provided that the label indicates that it is a "blend of wines from different countries of the European Community."

It is not clear how much of Germany's exports are actually part Italian, because German government figures only separate quality wines (*Qualitätswein* and *Qualitätswein mit Prädikat*) and "other wines" (*Tafelwein* and *Landwein*). About 5 percent of German production is made up of "other" wines, so it is presumed that Euroblends are the greater part of the "other" category in exports.

Nearly 30 percent of German wine exported in 1982 to the United Kingdom, Germany's leading foreign market for wine, was "other." The "other" share of the total export market rose from 22 to 25.7 percent in 1982, and some people in the German trade fear that it may be rising to more than 30 percent of exports.

"It is a share that grows like a cancer," Franz Michel, director of the German Wine Institute, said in an interview in the German Wine Review. "If cheap mass products continue to overtake the true quality wines," Mr. Michel said, "the slogan one day will be: The export of German wine is dead; long live wine from Germany."

With a new German wine glut on their hands, some in the trade fear their less meticulous colleagues will further damage the reputation of German wines. Riquet Hess, executive vice president for the major export firm H. Sichel Soehne, has unsuccessfully opposed Germans adopting the "bag in a box" pack-

aging. He fears that since the idea is to sell cheap cartons of wine, the price pressure will make it the lowest grade of wine available.

But since Germany's main wine competitors in almost all foreign markets, the Italians and the French, are selling these cartons, the Germans have begun also.

Meanwhile, the estates that make the best wine, surviving with high prices on the domestic market, are now bulging with high quality wine and struggling for a place in the foreign markets.

"We have to do something," said Count Erwein Matuschka-Griffenclau, whose Rheingau family estate, Schloss Vollrads, is one of the oldest and most prestigious producers in Germany. "The EC wines and less expensive wines are getting the market and giving German wine their image."

However, the lesser German wines have not incurred the hostility that the Euroblends have. "In a way we should all go down on our knees and thank them for Blue Nun," Alastair Crosby, a wine broker, said of Sichel. "It is a wine that started people drinking wine."

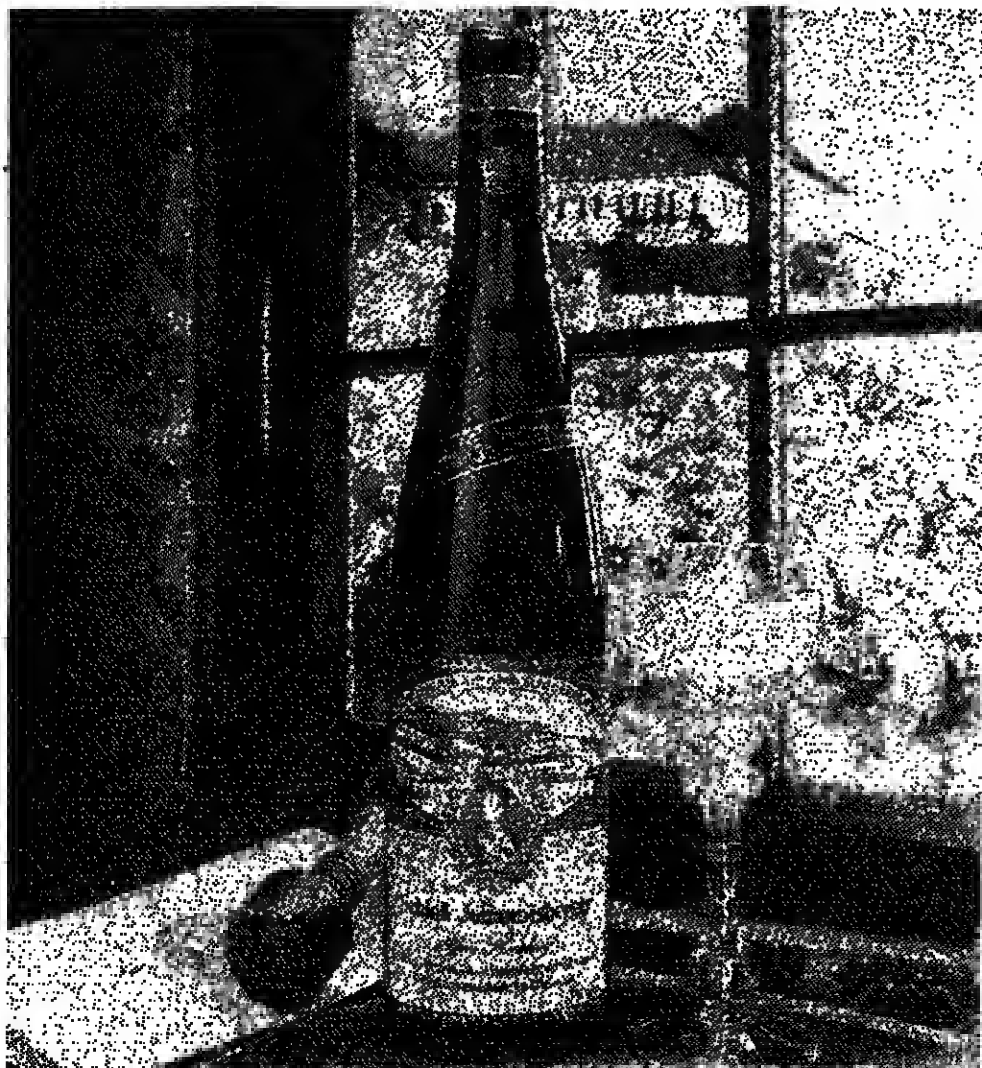
Sichel exports from prized estates all over Germany but gets about 95 percent of its export from Blue Nun Liebfraumilch, a marketing name for a popular blend of Rhine wines.

Mr. Crosby is the British representative for Fürstlich Castellsees, the largest estate in Franconia, a region whose 1983 harvest even topped the 1982 record. "I am dealing with a completely new product as far as the English are concerned," he said.

Quality estate wines are highly developed, expensive and largely unknown outside West Germany. There has been a strong trend toward drier wine in Germany, which is sometimes marked *trocken* or *halbtrocken* and which represents about one-third of production. But these wines have not done well in foreign markets.

The fact that great German estates cannot guarantee a steady abundant flow is also a disadvantage when looking for an exporter. "It is not very easy to make a marketing plan with an exporter who can sell 20,000 bottles of Schloss Vollrads or 2 million of Liebfraumilch," Count Matuschka said.

The market in the United Kingdom, traditionally the biggest, is continuing to grow for German



Fürst von Metternich Schloss Johannisberger

Among connoisseurs, Schloss Johannisberger wines are considered to be some of the best in the world. And not without cause: Their tradition goes all the way back to Emperor Louis I the Pious, who began cultivating wine on the sunny slopes of Johannisberg in the year 817 A.D. Since then, significant chapters in the history of German wine have been written here, with the discovery of the Spätlese (wine made from late-gathered grapes) in 1775 and the Auslese (wine made from the choicest grapes) in 1877. The uniquely classy and sleek Schloss Johannisberger wines owe their worldwide recognition and reputation to the genius of the Austrian Chancellor of State Clemens Fürst von Metternich, who received this jewel from Emperor Franz I in 1816, in acknowledgment of his outstanding services. His strict quality controls made Schloss Johannisberger the quintessence of Riesling wines all over the world.

Fürst von Metternich Winneburgische Domäne, Schloss Johannisberg im Rheingau



In the Rheinfalz region, the 1983 vintage was considered a success.



## GERMAN WINES

# Franconia: Spicy, Earthy — and Rare

WURZBURG — East of Frankfurt the Main River turns south then turns north and south and back in a W shape.

The architecture changes to carved wooden beams and Bavarian roofs. The German language softens with a southern lilt. The climate shifts to a more extreme continental pattern. It could be argued that somewhere in this region called Franconia, central Europe begins. So it is not surprising that the wine from this region of Bavaria — the only Bavarian wine — stands apart with more body, dryness and even a differently shaped bottle than the rest of German wine.

Franconian wine, in its flask-shaped *bocksbeutel* whose uniqueness is defended with legal actions from Germany to Portugal, has long been celebrated in Bavaria, the land of brewery renown, as the Bavarian wine. But even the Franconian capital of Würzburg is as famous for its leading brewery as for its wine. In the rest of Germany Franconian wine is a rare specialty appearing on better wine lists; in the rest of the world it has hardly been known at all.

But this may be changing. As in the rest of Germany, Franconia had a record harvest in 1982. However, unlike other regions, Franconia harvested even more in 1983. Now, after years without enough wine the ancient cellars are at capacity. At the Bürgerspital in Würzburg, one of the largest and best producers, their 600,000-liter (156,000-gallon) capacity oak barrels are becoming insufficient and the cellars are running out of space. Everywhere in the region vintners are talking about export markets in Japan and the United States where until recently "export" referred to northern Germany.

Franconia's 12,350 acres (5,000 hectares) of cultivation are in an area that extends 93 miles (150 kilometers) from the wooded hills around Aschaffenburg, following the Main to Würzburg, then up to the old Franconian villages with their arched entry gates and stone and wood architecture such as Volkach, Nordheim and Sommerach and then leaving the river to the slopes of the Steigerwald forest.

The cultivation is in small vineyards spread apart almost anywhere a slope can be found with a southern exposure for sunlight or a western exposure for shelter from east winds. Sometimes, as around Karlstadt, the vineyards are tightly terraced on steep grades.

Vintners live in terror of both

early and late frosts. This is one of the reasons that Franconian wines are Germany's most expensive. "At the moment, as in all of Europe, we have too much wine," said the director of the Staatlicher Hofkeller, a large government-owned estate in Würzburg. "But in one week that could change if a hard frost came in and killed next year's crop."

Franconia is the one area of Germany whose wines have body and strength. "Earthy" is a description commonly used especially for those wines produced in the main slopes below the woods of the Steigerwald.

Some of the most famous vineyards are in the Steigerwald in Castell, which is also the name of the largest and oldest estate in Franconia, Greuth and Albrecht.

The most famous vineyard, the Stein, are in the city of Würzburg on the slopes facing the Main and the railroad track at the entrance of town.

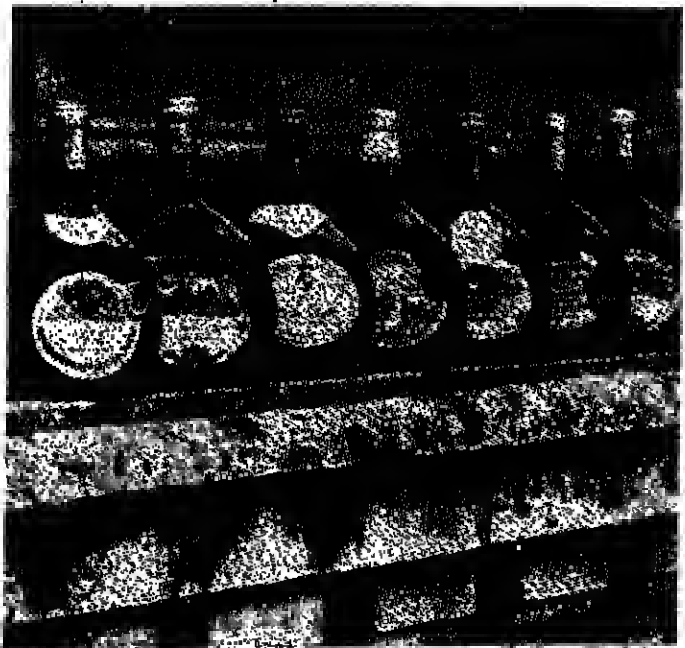
Würzburg also has some of the most renowned producers. The Bürgerspital zum heiligen Geist was founded as a charity home in 1319 and over the centuries has been given some of the best vineyards in Franconia (80 percent in Würzburg) to support its work. Today, it is still giving shelter and a quarter liter of wine daily to 300 needy people.

Franconians are great experimenters in grape varieties. Their traditional grape, Silvaner, is planted in only about a quarter of the acreage. The leading grape today is Müller-Thurgau, which delivers a rich, spicy taste and requires less barrel aging. Numerous new cross-breeds have been developed and even a small vintner may have six different varieties on his 10 acres.

At this moment there is a great deal of excitement about Riesling, a cross of the celebrated Riesling, which does not do well here, and the traditional Silvaner. It was developed in Würzburg and, in the region, it is producing a wine of Riesling bouquet and Silvaner adaptability.

In their small production of reds, Franconians have never produced one with the body, size and tannin that most non-Germans demand of a red. But they continue to experiment. One project at Fürstlich Castell's (Castell) crosses the two traditional reds, Spätburgunder and Portugieser, and produces wine of promising body in years when higher quality wine can be achieved.

— MARK J. KURLANSKY



The disputed 'bocksbeutel.'



The eleven German wine regions

## Trockens: Why Some Wines Are Getting Drier

By Peter M.F. Sichel

GERMAN WINES are largely known for their lightness and fruitiness. The fruitiness stems from their residual sugar, which offsets the comparatively high acidity of these cold-weather wines. The wines are made from slow-maturing grapes grown at the very limits where noble grapes can grow. This gives them their distinctive flavor.

The lightness, flavor, and slight sweetness of German wines have made them ideal for drinking with food. Where a white Burgundy or dry white Bordeaux would strain the system with its high alcohol and high acidity, the low alcohol of German wines, as well as the moderated sweetness makes them ideal as a social beverage before a meal, after the meal, or at any time.

The fact that most Germans used to drink their wines socially before and after meals, and drank beer with their food further created the myth that German wines do not go with food. The heavy diet of the Germans, their great propensity for sausage and pork, was the possible reason for preferring beer as accompaniment to the meal rather than the slight sweetness of their wines.

In more recent years, however, the German diet has changed, as has the habit of drinking beer exclusively with meals. An interest in gourmet cooking, in cuisines of various origins, from nouvelle to classic French, has suddenly put the wine bottle squarely on the table as the only beverage worthy of fine food.

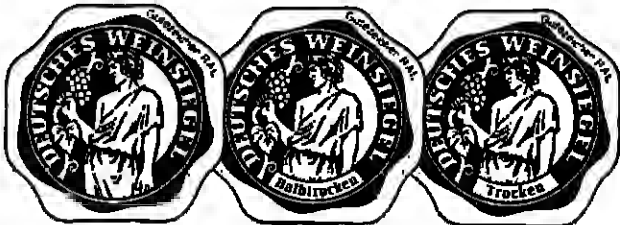
Though the wines with residual sweetness were initially considered pleasant and suitable, if not ideal with any dish, snobism soon fa-

vored wines from France rather than Germany on the German table. Why from France? Because dry became fashionable, dry became healthy, sweet was out.

As the German vintner saw the wealthy increasingly favor French wines with their meals, he decided that what the French could do he could do better. He remembered

sweetness or fruitiness, whichever one might call it.

For further identification the Germans designed a seal that would clearly signal the trocken and halbtrocken to the consumer, a seal that had to be obtained from a central issuing authority, which set slightly higher organoleptical standards than the government au-



that in former times many German wines were drier, that some regions had been particularly well known for their dry wines, and suddenly a whole new category of German wines was born: the trocken and halbtrocken wines, or literally dry and half-dry.

With the German penchant for regulations, a ruling was soon issued regulating the exact standard by which wines would be entitled to the trocken and halbtrocken designation. Simply stated, wines that were completely dry to the palate could be called trocken; those that had a hint of sweetness, halbtrocken. A simple rule of offsetting residual sugar against acidity made for a foolproof analytical way to assure that what was called trocken was really dry and that what was called halbtrocken was really half dry. Anything over that limit would just not qualify and would be assumed to have the traditional

authorities that approved wines for release to the marketplace. Although the finer estates considered this seal below their dignity, a large number of growers, cooperatives and bottlers submitted their wines to enable them to be identified more clearly.

What was not so easy, however, was to make drier wines that could compete in the marketplace with dry wines from France and Italy. It was not as simple as everyone thought. One could not just leave out the sweetness and expect the wine to be pleasantly dry. Furthermore, the Germans had their high acidity to contend with, an acidity that had caused them to leave some of the residual sugar in the wine in the first place.

A great deal of experimentation took place and ultimately they arrived at certain principles that made their dry and half dry wines as palatable and as suitable for meals as those from other countries, though different. They found that making a drier wine necessitated a wine made from riper grapes, that ripeness meant less acidity and more alcohol. Therefore, the best dry wines were largely Kabinett or

QbA wines, which would have qualified for Kabinett designation but were chaptalized (sugared) for added alcohol.

The classic grape of Germany, the Riesling, was found to be difficult for drier wines because of its high acidity. Although it is possible to make delicious dry wines from Riesling, the grapes must be fully ripe to minimize acidity, and the vines have to have at least three years' bottle age to achieve balance.

The Silvaner and Müller-Thurgau, however, were found to be more suitable for drier wines, having less acidity and often more body. Although Chasselas and Müller-Thurgau become somewhat dull with age, it is a most pleasant dry wine up to two years after bottling. It was not surprising that the traditionally drier wines of Germany, from Baden, Württemberg and Franken, particularly Franken, turned out to be the best dry wines being made. There is still confusion in the marketplace as to which wine is dry and which is sweet because the crowded German label makes it hard to read the words trocken and halbtrocken.

To some extent, the traditional bocksbeutel of Franken wines makes their identification easier. Since Franken wines are also usually trocken and halbtrocken they may ultimately reap the largest success for making drier wines. The chalky soil on which they grow also seems ideal for this style of wine. They have been called the Chablis of Germany, and although the designation is as wrong as calling St. Emilion the Burgundies of Bordeaux, there is a descriptive element of truth.

Peter M.F. Sichel, chairman of the board of H. Sichel Soehne GmbH in Mainz, Germany, is author of the revised Frank Schoonmaker's The Wines of Germany.

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## Mosel-Saar-Ruwer: Fruity, Racy Taste

By Robert Haeger

BONN — Despite all those graceful green Mosel-Saar-Ruwer bottles on dealers' shelves in the United States and Britain — Germany's main wine importers — the three-rivers wine area is, by comparison with the larger exporters, a minor league operation.

The vineyards amount to less than one-half of 1 percent of the European Community's total, and what they produce is an almost invisible trickle into the European wine lake.

Happily, the numbers do not really matter. What does is the contents of the bottles. And those who attempt to describe those contents tend to slip into rather florid language. The German Wine Institute, for example, in a recent general summing-up of Mosel-Saar-Ruwer wines, used all these adjectives: racy, piquant, elegant, fragrant.

More down-to-earth writers have for generations used two others, fruity and light. Both would seem to be on target. The fact that increasing amounts of drier wine are being produced on the Mosel and its tributaries does not affect the undeniable fruitiness of the bulk of the output. And the description light was being correctly used long before the U.S. advertising fraternity discovered that it is a favorable and complimentary word when applied to virtually everything edible, potable and smokable.

But even serviceable words are second-best. Nobody could dispute Peter Sichel, when he says, "Ultimately, the only truth is in tasting."

Doing that tasting in the shadow of the south-facing and incredibly steep vineyards that line the Mosel is drastically different from undertaking the same venture on the other side of the Atlantic, or even of the Channel. The variety offered on the wines' home ground is a high multiple of what is available elsewhere.

For instance, one of London's principal wine retailers stocks 19 Mosel-Saar-Ruwer wines. The store's buyer has had to choose from a lengthy list. There are about 8,000 vine growers working more than 500 individual sites, more than one-third of which lie in the "big name" territory of what is officially Bereich Bernkastel (the Bernkastel district).

A more popular name for it is the Mittelmosel. Either way, it is the locale of the most famous of the river villages — Bernkastel itself, Wehlen, Piesport, Erden, and a

string of others. This is where the money is, too. Wines from the Wehlener Sonnenuhr vineyard have a record of getting the highest prices in this highly competitive district. On the other hand, tax assessors are reputed to judge the Bernkasteler Doktor as the most valuable vineyard for their revenue-raising purposes.

All through the Mosel-Saar-Ruwer area, making wine is an extremely expensive proposition, far more so than anywhere else in Germany. The combination of doubtful weather and vineyard terrain more suited to mountain goats than to men makes it so. Great technological progress has been achieved in recent years in regard to pressing, storage and bottling, but not much can be done in the higher, steeper plots. There, everything to produce the grapes must first be carried up by human power.

In 1982, the downward-bound crop that year was the biggest ever, 50 percent above a normal yield. The result, in this relative backwater of European wine production, was 62 million gallons, still a minor fraction of what is produced in some French departments.

Quality, of course, could not keep up with quantity, but more than a third of the output qualified for the Qualitätswein mit Prädikat designation. This, under the German system, includes all the shadings and nuances of desirability at the upper end of the market.

An abundance of these superior 1982 items from the traditional top villages are now available on their home grounds — Ürziger, Graach, Brauberg and others — at from 8 to 12 marks (\$3 to \$4.50) a bottle. Anybody who is eager to spend more will, of course, be given the opportunity, even among the 1982s, at 30 marks and above.

People who make their living out of Mosel-Saar-Ruwer wine are confident that the 1983s, although sharply down in quantity, will be of far better quality than their immediate predecessors. Although most of the bottling lies in the future, analysis of the "most" assures that more than half will be of *Prädikat* quality.

The Mosel area has been less affected by the recent push toward drier wines than some Rhineland areas. Traditionalists wish there were even less enthusiasm for the idea. One expert expresses this view: "To make Mosel wine dry is an anomaly. To get it there, you strip it of its virtues and make it a naked wine."

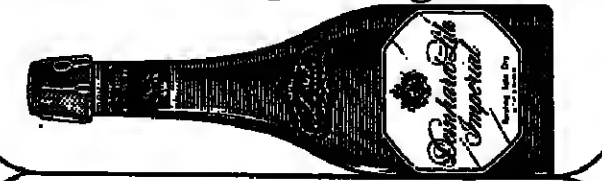
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## France Remains the Only 'Impervious Market'

TO THE WINE connoisseur, wine marketing is anathema. The very complications of a designation of origin, its pedigree of quality and the vagaries of vintage years delight him and assure him that never will the crass business of modern marketing methods be used on so fine a product. Yet, how wrong has been proven.

Little does he understand that the very names that he holds sacred, names such as Latour and Mouton, Schloss Johannisberg and Bernkasteler Doktor have been made more valuable because they are brands that have been marketed for centuries. Oddly enough the finer wines were more marketable as the elite and the rich favored them and made them desirable consumer products. Their limited availability also contributed to their demand.

As wine became more readily available in the 20th century, as it became just another popular consumer product, it was inevitable that modern marketing methods would be used for all wine, not only the wine of the upper crust. It was also inevitable that those wines that were successful in building a consumer franchise would be looked down upon by the cognoscenti: How can wine be good when it gains a large public following?

Wine marketing really started after World War II and, ironically, it is practiced more in the Anglo-Saxon countries and Japan than in the traditional wine-consuming countries like France and Italy. So it is not surprising that German wines have had their greatest marketing success in Britain, the United States, Canada, Australia and Japan. In the Netherlands and Denmark, which are large markets for German wines, marketing does not play a role because in those two countries German wines are per-

ceived as inexpensive beverage wines. It is their price that determines their success; not their pedigree.

In Australia and Japan, German wines are the largest category of imported wines. In Britain, they are surpassed only by the French, and even in the United States they are third after Italian and French. In every case they play a much larger role than the comparatively small crop produced in Germany, a mere 15 percent of French and Italian production. It is surprising that they should have achieved such success, particularly when one considers the difficulty of deciphering German labels, the complications of German wine designations and the comparatively high price for many German wines.

It is likely that the success of German wines is partly due to a number of solid brands that have established themselves worldwide — brands that have a clearly defined image, a consistent product and a proven consumer franchise both by taste and brand image. Because of the complications of German designations and appellation, the marketer of German wine was forced to transcend the geographic and generic as well as the complicated quality designations to bring his wine to market. Such brands as Blue Nun, Black Tower, Green Label, Crown of Crowns and Hans Christoff have done more for German wines than the Piesporters, Niersteimers and Johannisbergers that often complicate the consumer's life. In one year, for example, as many as half a dozen different quality gradations of wine can come out of one vineyard.

The very complications that make German wine so difficult to understand have also forced the marketer to resort to the simplest

names and designations. He has been helped by the strict laws that govern the quality designations of German wines, a modern technology that enables him to preserve the freshness and fruit in the world's lightest wines, and a taste that is ideal for the modern lifestyle: fresh, uncomplicated, refreshing and "all-purpose."

German brands are the oldest brands marketed in the international wine trade, some being far more than 50 years old. Their ability to have a consistent product that can be found in more than 25 million bottles is another advantage that for various reasons of climate, geography and wine law is difficult if not impossible to accomplish in other wine-producing countries. There is no doubt that the success of the big brands has given an endorsement to all German wines.

Market research has also indicated that the prestige of German wine has steadily improved over the last few years and its perception

for quality is now only second to France, and a close second at that. Germany can find a simpler way to categorize its wines there should be no limit to their success. It is unlikely that new brands will appear or prosper in the future because the cost of starting new brands has become prohibitive.

It is likely, however, seeing the success of German wine, that many "buyer's own brands" and simple generic wines will continue to grow in the marketplace, which has shown a steady increase in German exports for the last 20 years. The export of German wine grew in the last 25 years from 9.4 million liters (2.44 million gallons) to 250 million liters, and there is no sign of its slowing. The only market that remains impervious is France. Interestingly, the French Canadians in Quebec have taken to German wines. Maybe there is still hope that one day the French will follow suit.

— PETER M.F. SICHEL

### The Difference Is in the Drinking

(Continued From Preceding Page)

splendid charitable institutions of the city of Würzburg in Franconia: the clerical Jüdischspital and the secular Bürgerspital. They have the added advantage that the strong and savory Franconian wines go wonderfully with food.

The prettiest — and probably the most popular — pub crawl in Germany is down (or up) the winding green canyon of the Mosel from Trier to Koblenz, or some part of the way between. The Rheingau, alas, has become too built-up for the real country-inn feeling to survive, although a number of its venerable restaurants and hotels along the Rhine front are first-class. The

Grane Haus at Winkel, a restaurant belonging to the famous estate of Schloss Vollrads, claims to be one of the oldest buildings in Germany. The Schwan at Oestrich, and another Schwan at Walluf, are hotels with a heavy emphasis on excellent wine.

Perhaps the region that lends itself best to wandering from *weinhäus* to *weinhäus*, through town and village floating in a sea of vines, is the Palatinate. Bad Dürkheim, Wachenheim, Forst and Deidesheim are the classic heart of the area, but on the whole of the winding way down the Südliche Weinstrasse from Neustadt to the border of Alsace the wines are spicy and the







## SPORTS

## Fond Farewell to a Warm Host

By Alan Greenberg

Los Angeles Times Service

SARAJEVO — It was short, but it was sweet.

After 13 days of competition, the Yugoslavians bid goodbye to the Winter Olympics during closing ceremonies Sunday night.

A capacity crowd of 8,500 at the arena.

And thousands of visiting athletes, officials, media and fans bid a fond farewell to Yugoslavia and to Sarajevo, which will at last be remembered for being something more than the place where Gavrilo Princip assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand and put Europe on the path to World War I.

It is said that these Games are the best ever," said the Yugoslav Olympic Organizing Committee president, Branko Mikulic, whose name was met with thunderous applause.

"We gained precious experience," he said. "I hope that the next time in Tito's Yugoslavia — when we get them again — will be no better."

From a world view, the logistics of these Games couldn't have been done much better. These were the first Winter Olympics ever held in a communist country, and no believed Yugoslavia would win them.

They were dead wrong. Buses ran on time. Taxes were plentiful. Computers provided up-to-the-minute results.

For the most part, the competition sites were first-class and well-served with courteous, multilingual aides. As a rule, the Yugoslavians were gracious and coming to their guests.

Los Angeles can do half as well this summer.

Sunday's closing ceremonies, like the opening at the adjacent Kosevo Stadium Feb. 8, were colorful but never cluttered, dynamic but dignified, sad but never saccharine. They were entertaining, touching and tasteful.

As advertised, they began promptly at 8 P.M. with fanfare, followed by a parade of 49 young women dressed in white tights, jackets and headbands, each bearing the placard of one of the nations whose athletes competed here.

Then came the athletes' parade, beginning with one from each nation bearing his or her country's flag.

Scott Hamilton, the gold medalist in figure skating, was to have carried the U.S. flag, but Hamilton — who had carried it at 1980's opening ceremonies in Lake Placid, New York — voluntarily yielded the honor to skier Phil Mahre, who had won the gold medal, his first ever in an Olympics, earlier in the day in the men's slalom.

After the flag-bearers came the other athletes.

It was a small contingent, many of the competitors, including U.S. downhill gold medalist Bill Johnson and the vanquished American hockey team, which finished seventh, having already gone home.

Each country was limited to six representatives for the closing ceremonies.

The U.S. delegation, four members of which had just finished the figure skating exhibition that preceded the ceremonies, comprised Hamilton, women's figure skater silver medalist Rosalynn Sumner, pairs silver medalists Kitty and Peter Carruthers, and skiers Steve Mahre and Tamara McKinney.

After the athletes had paraded and waved their way around the rink and lined up behind their nation's flags, the national anthem of Greece, the original home of the Olympics, was played.

Then came the Yugoslavian national anthem, followed by "O Canada," the Canadian national anthem, as the flag of Canada, host of the 1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary, Alberta, was raised alongside the Yugoslavian flag.

After Mikulic's remarks, IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch of Spain thanked Yugoslavia, the state of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Sarajevo for the Games' "wonderful success."

"I am convinced," Samaranch said, "that these Games will remain forever in our hearts and our minds." More thunderous applause.

Then Samaranch declared the XIV Winter Olympic Games closed.

The Olympic torch was extinguished.

"I call all the youth of the world to assemble four years from now in Calgary, in Canada, to celebrate the XV Winter Games," Samaranch said. "Dovidenja (goodbye), Yugoslavia. Dovidenja, dear Sarajevo."

With the Olympic hymn playing, 10 Yugoslavian army cadets lowered the Olympic flag and carried it out of the hall.

That done, 100 little girls in turquoise and white outfits skated onto the ice, followed by hundreds of dancers in multicolored costumes.

As they danced and skated, they were joined by four people dressed as "Vuckas," the wolf cub mascot of the 1984 Games. They were joined by two people dressed as polar bears — "Hidy and Howdy" — the mascots for the 1988 Calgary Games.

Hidy and Howdy made a rather grand entrance, descending on a flower-strewn platform hidden under the Zetra ceiling.



At Sunday night's closing ceremonies, the flags of Greece (left), the Games' birthplace, and Canada, host country for the 1988 Winter Olympics, flanked the flag of Yugoslavia.

As the athletes made one last promenade, the dancers and skaters sang repeated choruses that translated to "Don't forget Sarajevo."

No one who was here ever will.

## Baseball: The Rights of Spring

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. — Tired of reading about snow and ice and cold and heroes and heroines with frost in their hair? This is about sunlight and green grass and red dirt and a stumpy manager named Yogi.

This is about baseball.

Shortly after 11 A.M. last Thursday, George M. Steinbrenner 3d and Lawrence P. Berra walked out to home plate and initiated the 1984 baseball season by having their picture taken. Steinbrenner rearranged Berra, like moving furniture, so that Steinbrenner was standing to Berra's right. The owner of the New York Yankees knows his own good side.

In the stands at Fort Lauderdale Stadium, around two dozen fans applauded as the two men ambled out for the ceremonial first pitch of the season. Why were those fans even here? Spring training had not officially begun, but those fans were sitting in the sun hoping for a glimpse of baseball.

They were rewarded a few minutes later when two pitchers, Dale Murray and Bob Shirley, came out and stretched their muscles on the grass near the pitching mound. It was about as exciting as watching grass grow — and about as life-affirming.

Coming out to the ballpark was an act of celebration that the world had somehow gotten through another Dark Age, which falls annually from mid-October to mid-February.

Yes, there are other sports — Super Bowls and indoor games and Winter Olympics where the wind roars at 80 miles per hour on the ski slopes — but baseball is the real game, the natural game, in synch with the seasons. Last Thursday, right on schedule like swallows and buzzards that migrate on the same day every year, baseball came home.

In the Yankee clubhouse, there were some new players and a new purple rug and one rapidly aging journalist, who remembered covering his first spring training in 1963. He recalled there was a newspaper strike, which meant he had more of Casey Stengel than his sleep cycle could tolerate. Thursday, he did a double take when he spotted two tricycles parked in a corner of the clubhouse.

"Pete, I know the players are getting younger — but tricycles?"

"Now, they belong to some of the player's kids," said Pete Sheehy, fluffing up uniforms with numbers like 75 on them, just as he once fluffed up Nos. 3 and 4, more than half a century ago. They're supposed to pick them up this week."

Sure enough, the tricycles had Roy Smalley's name tagged on them, and so did the small trampoline, and the rugged little bicycle alongside was for one of Willy Randolph's children.

Most of the infielders and outfielders were not due for a week but Andre Robertson breezed into the clubhouse, happy to be on his own two feet. Last August shortstop Robertson was in a car accident that left a companion badly injured and kept him in a neck brace until December.

As he unpacked, Robertson said he had been practicing at home in Texas, but he added, "I don't think I could throw anybody out from deep in the hole just yet."

The nice thing about spring training is that nobody worries about career-threatening injuries, at least not the games start, so far off, in March. The first day of spring training is for old friends to poke each other in the belly and say, "Ate good over the winter, huh?"

Gene Michael, the Yankees' former general manager, former manager, former chief troubleshooter and current third-base coach, said he was going on a fish diet. Other players and coaches talked about rubber shirts and long runs in the outfield to work off Thanksgiving, Christmas and the extra five pounds they put on waiting for the Super Bowl to end.

Lon Piniella, hitter and hitting instructor, checked in the clubhouse and was greeted with the familiar:

"Hey, Lou, gimme a horse." It is rumored that, purely for intellectual stimulation, Piniella likes to predict the winners of horse races.

"Ask Nick how many straight winners I gave him this winter," Piniella said.

"Nine straight," admitted Nick Priore, the clubhouse attendant.

The first complaint of the spring came at 11:43 A.M., when somebody shouted, "Why ain't the juice machine fixed?"

The clubhouse dialogue sounded familiar to Pete Little (Pete) Perini, who served as assistant clubhouse attendant to Pete (Big Pete) Sheehy for 30 years until illness forced him to retire in 1971.

Perini's greatest moment in sports came in 1961 when he was a clubhouse attendant for the National Football League New York Giants and he suggested to Alie Sherman, the coach, that he use a couple of speedy defensive backs on a desperation pass play.

Y.A. Tittle threw a touchdown pass to Erich Barnes and Little Pete retired as an undefeated strategist. He beamed when somebody remembered.

Perini pointed at the stationary bicycles in one corner, the individual stools in front of each locker, the thick carpet, and he said: "They never had those things in the old days."

But baseball always has had slightly rubbery athletes checking out camp in February, thumping their equipment into their lockers, cracking open the first tin of smokeless tobacco, no matter what the medical concern over the risks of tobacco in the mouth. The main thing is that the players no longer have to worry about carrying a paper cup around the house so their mothers, wives or girlfriends will even tolerate their chomping and spitting the vile-smelling stuff.

The players appreciate the little-boy release of spring training, and the fans derive a liberation of their own. Spring training is a clear signal that life will be renewed, that spring will come up North.

We have gotten through the worst part. Baseball's back.

Pitching hopeful Orel Hershiser, in mid-season bubblegum form, going through some easy-does-it stretching exercises at the Los Angeles Dodgers' spring training camp in Vero Beach, Florida.



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## Tikhonov's Soviet Hockey Team Exorcises Demons of 1980

By Gordon Edes

Los Angeles Times Service

SARAJEVO — No one will ever know how many times in the 10 years it came to him in the 10th night, stealing his sleep and tending his dreams, Viktor Tikhonov dares not speak of such apitions.

But Sunday in Zetra Arena, Tikhonov at last succeeded in burying

the ghost of Lake Placid. After the Soviet Union's 2-0 victory over Czechoslovakia, Tikhonov at last has a gold medal, his first as coach of the Big Red Machine, the greatest hockey team in the world. And Lake Placid has become just another village in upstate New York, instead of Tikhonov's private hell.

That is why, when it was over, Tikhonov thrust his arms over his head. He kissed his assistant coaches, none of this check-to-check business, but full on the lips. He embraced his goaltender, Vladislav Tretiak, while the other Soviet players flung their sticks into the crowd, which was chanting, "Tikhonov, Tikhonov."

And in a booth high above center ice, Mike Eruzione stood and applauded. Sunday, Eruzione was wearing a blue blazer with an ABC-TV logo. Four years ago in Lake Placid, wearing the red, white and blue of Team USA, he had been the man who scored the goal that beat the Russians, starting Tikhonov's torment.

But Sunday, Team USA was already on a plane headed home. "I hope the plane makes it," Coach Lou Vairo had said earlier, a wry commentary on how these Winter Games had gone for his squad.

This day, the Russians, the big doozies, were celebrating with a passion seldom shown by the team with CCCP on its jerseys.

"I felt extremely happy," said Tikhonov, a slightly built, middle-aged man with thinning hair who in his brown suit and tie resembled an overworked bank teller.

"We have had a number of wins, a number of world championships," he said. "The only thing we had missed was a gold medal, and now we have achieved it."

They achieved it by beating the Czechs, who went out on their shields with gallant effort but could not defeat the Russians in either speed or strength. No team in the world can.

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Left Off the Blacklist

WASHINGTON — Whenever the government comes up with a blacklist I immediately rush out and see if I made it.

The other day it was revealed that the USIA kept a list of Americans who were not to be sent abroad as part of the propaganda department's speaking program. Among the blacklisted were Walter Cronkite, the most trusted man in America; David Brinkley; the economist John Kenneth Galbraith; Lester Thurow; and Paul Samuelson; the Washington Post editor Ben Bradlee; the former secretary of defense, James Schlesinger; the former director of the CIA, Stansfield Turner; the former national security advisor, McGeorge Bundy; and the feminist Betty Friedan; as well as about 80 other outstanding citizens.



Buchwald

The reason given for the list was that top officials of USIA did not believe foreigners should be exposed to any kind of ideology that was remotely in conflict with that of the president's.

Since some of my best friends were on the list I was embarrassed I didn't make it. It was the second major blacklist I've missed. In 1974 I failed to make the famed Nixon "enemies" list, an oversight that cost me any clout I might have had in this town.

When it was revealed the USIA had the names of those who should not represent the United States abroad, I called and demanded to talk to the agency's ideological czar.

"How come I didn't make your speakers' blacklist?" I asked him.

"We had to limit it to only the best and the brightest."

"And how were they chosen?" I demanded.

"Very carefully. Whenever a name was submitted to us to represent the United States in our overseas speakers' program it went upstairs to our Blue Ribbon Ideological Review Board. If there was the slightest evidence the speaker disagreed with the president on economics, foreign policy,

or just plain conservative philosophy, he or she was listed as a questionable spokesperson and one who could not be trusted to carry America's message to the world."

"The whole thing smacks of McCarthyism," I said.

"That's a typical liberal knee-jerk reaction," the man said. "The truth of the matter is that the USIA is the propaganda arm of the president of the United States, and our nation's credibility would be seriously questioned if we sent Americans abroad who disagreed with Mr. Reagan's policies. The blacklist was only a guide to counteract those in the agency who thought the overseas speaking program should be bipartisan."

"All right, I'll accept the fact that the USIA does not want to send any speakers overseas who are not in tune with Mr. Reagan's conservative philosophy. But where does that leave those of us who never made the list? How do we explain the omission to the people who were blacklisted?"

"There was nothing personal about the blacklist," he replied. "The reason you didn't make the list is that your name was never submitted by anyone in the agency as a candidate for our speaking program."

"Is it too late now?" I asked.

"Too late for what?"

"To make the blacklist. I have several friends at the USIA who would submit my name if they knew it meant that much to me."

"I'm afraid it is too late. We just had a directive from upstairs that since the blacklist is now public knowledge, we can no longer keep it."

"Of course not. But the blackballing will be done verbally, and no longer by printed ballot. We have no intention of throwing out the baby with the bathwater."

"One more question. Did Charles Wick, the director of the USIA, know you people were keeping a blacklist of loyal Americans who didn't agree with the president?"

"Not to my knowledge. He was so busy taping the telephone calls of his friends, he left the day-to-day blacklisting to us."

## 'Warrior' Jim Brown, Still Running

By Stephanie Mansfield

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Jim Brown bites his fingernails.

"I love the taste of them."

The 235-pound (106-kilo), 6-

foot-2 inch (1.87-meter) Cleveland Browns fullback-turned-actor,

who recently said he was coming out of retirement at the

age of 48 to join the Pittsburgh Steelers' new rushing yardage record holder Franco Harris in his

place, sat in a Washington hotel lobby examining his left hand, which is the size of a Waring

blender. The nails are bitten to the quick.

He says he's not afraid of anything. Well, flying sometimes. And snakes. "I can't be afraid of anything on earth. I don't like snakes." But the nail-biting is a nervous habit. Not born of fear. "I can beat Franco," he says. "I can beat anybody."

The man who makes Mr. T look like a kid, Peppers crosses his legs. They are the size of redwoods, encased in skintight black trousers. He wears a bright red V-neck sweater with "Sands Las Vegas" embroidered over the heart. He calls himself "a warrior of sports."

When he walks, the potted palms shake. The busboys stare. The women saunter, their gait suddenly slowed by the sight of the once-familiar specimen of gridiron arrogance.

You don't stand next to Jim Brown. You stand under him.

And if he doesn't like what you're saying, he looks those big brown eyes and scowls, and the mustache starts to twitch and you think maybe he might break your legs just to get his point across.

He makes a lot of points.

He doesn't think Jesse Jackson would make a good president ("Just because a black doesn't mean he's perfect," he likes Red

Aigons, hangs out with the basketball player Bill Russell and Playboy's Hugh Hefner, says he's never tried cocaine, his favorite color is black ("I even wear it on the tennis courts"), he prefers "wussy" women to voluptuous ones and only laughs when you say you like his records. As in James Brown. "Mister Please Please Please" is definitely not.

If O.J. was The Juice, Brown



Jim Brown: "The eternal quest to be the No. 1 cat."

was The Pulp. He could beat anyone on and off the football field. It was all a game, he once said. "The eternal quest to be the No. 1 cat in the world."

He spent a day in jail and was fined \$500 after being convicted of slapping and punching a golf partner after a dispute over the placement of the man's ball on the ninth hole of a Los Angeles golf course. There have been other assault charges followed by acquittals.

"A lot of what happens to me is political. If you said I slapped you here, well the headline comes out and they can do what they want. 'Cause I'm vulnerable. An easy target."

"In essence," he says, "I'm really not that tough."

Still, he has become a black cult figure, a man Richard Pryor says is the baddiest dude, a man who posed for a Cosmopolitan centerfold and made a string of sinko movies and still came out with his badness intact.

unemployment. I'm going to tell you about it and I'm strong enough to sacrifice the bucks."

"That's why I'm considered a bad guy."

But even bad guys get the blues.

It's been a long time since Mr. Brown walked away from football at the peak of his career. A mere nine seasons. In which he managed to run 12,312 yards (11,287 meters) carrying a football — farther than anyone until Harris.

It's been a long time since he had a hit movie. He is here as a businessman (on the board of a computer security firm). The thought of putting on jersey number 32 at the age of 48 obviously gets his blood flowing.

"Nobody knows what I can do at 48," he says, "cause they never saw me with a bad knee. They don't know what my downside is."

He is still competitive, whether the game is tennis, golf, chess or backgammon. "I don't know what the opposite is. Satisfaction? If I compete in a sport, I would try to be Number 1 because I wouldn't know how to be Number 10. I don't know what you do with that."

He was born in Saint Simons Island, Georgia, and moved to Manhattan, New York, as a boy. He was raised by his mother, who worked as a domestic. "I never had a hang-up about where I came from or who I was. But I always had a hang-up about injustice."

He enrolled at Syracuse University, became a star football player and then joined the Cleveland Browns, where his rushing records would ultimately land him in the Hall of Fame.

Brown was the best. There was no other. There will probably be no other like him.

He says he never regretted leaving football when he did.

"I loved that. You know why? Because I had done what I wanted to do. I was satisfied. I had good health. They never had a chance to say, 'He did bad.' You know how somebody stays at somebody's house too long? And they go to find a way to get you out of there? I don't like to do that. I like to ease out before that. Sense of timing, you know."

## PEOPLE

## Monaco on the Potomac

President Ronald Reagan called the late Princess Grace "one of the greatest beauties of our times" at a star-studded banquet to raise money for a foundation bearing her name, Prince Rainier, his three children and new son-in-law — guests of the Reagans during a weekend of fund-raising events — attended the gala banquet Saturday, where the president praised the late princess as "a woman who touched our hearts deeply. Now it falls on us to carry on her work," he told the guests at the \$300-a-plate banquet held to inaugurate the Princess Grace Foundation U.S.A., which will provide money for the theatrical and dance scholarships. Princess Caroline was flanked by Reagan and the actor Gary Grant during the evening of dinner and dancing held in a government auditorium two blocks from the White House and attended by European royalty, tycoons and Hollywood stars. Nancy Reagan sat at an adjacent table between Rainier and the actor Paul Douglas. The highlight of the after-dinner performance came when Julio Iglesias, the featured performer, invited Domingo to join him on stage. At a Friday evening reception for 200 in the White House, the Reagans were almost ignored as crowds surrounded the Monacan royal family — Caroline, 28, and her second husband, Stefano Casiraghi, 23; Princess Stephanie, 19, and Prince Albert, 25.

— for cost reasons as well — the sterilization of Prince Charles. The party also suggested that West German politicians who have expressed concern about their country's dropping birthrate take the British doctor's words seriously and have more children. At a news conference in Bonn last month, the government announced that West Germany has the lowest birth rate in the world and called on its citizens to reverse the trend. "The Greens in parliament appeal especially to the chancellor to influence the birth rate of the Federal Republic of Germany through increasing the size of his family," the Greens said. Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his wife Helene have two sons.

Robert F. Kennedy Jr. has admitted that he had heroics when he became ill on an airplane shortly before arriving in Rapid City, South Dakota, Sept. 11. Not long after, Pennsylvania County state's attorney, said a first-time offense usually results in a suspended sentence. Circuit Judge Marshall Young ordered Kennedy, 30, son of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy, to return to Rapid City for sentencing March 16.

Dustin Hoffman, Jessica Lange, Burt Lancaster, Robert De Niro and Michael Caine are all from row-center in the 1983 award nominations by the British Academy of Film and Television Arts. Nominated for best picture were "Footnote," "Heat and Dust," "Local Hero" and "Educating Rita."

"Footnote" received nine nominations, including Lange as best actress; Hoffman as best actor; and "Heat and Dust" as best supporting actress. "Heat and Dust" has eight nominations and "Local Hero" seven, including Lancaster as best supporting actor. "Educating Rita" won six nominations including Julie Walters as best actress and Caine as best actor. Caine received a second nomination for best actor in "The Honorary Consul." De Niro was nominated for "The King of Comedy." Other best actress nominations went to Phyllis Logan for "Another Time, Another Place" and to Meryl Streep for "Sophie's Choice." The awards will be presented March 25.

West Germany's Greens Party jokingly called for Prince Charles of Great Britain to be sterilized, to spare his wife, Diana, a third pregnancy and setting off a British baby boom. The British royal family announced recently that Diana was pregnant with the couple's second child. They have one son, 1½-year-old Prince William. The Greens quoted a British doctor, Harold Francis, as saying a third child in the family of the Prince of Wales could be a "catastrophe" because it could result in a British baby boom. In a statement distributed in Bonn, the Greens parliamentary faction said: "The Greens want to take a great psychic burden from Lady Di. Because sterilization is effective and an out-patient procedure for the man, but requires an operation for the woman," the Greens in parliament recommended

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